Bombay Gazette.

PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK—ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING—PRICE RUPEES THIRTEEN PER QUARTER.

VOL. XVLI.] WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1835. [No. 2,545.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Native Education Society, will be held at the Society's Rooms on the Esplanade on Saturday the 2nd January, 1836. The attendance of the members of the Society, and of the friends of Native Education generally, is requested.

The RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR, will take the Chair at 11 A. M.

By order of the Directors,

G. POPE,
Secretary to the Society.

BOMBAY; *Native Education Society's Rooms, 29th Dec.*, 1835.

A CARD.

THE undersigned begs to remind the Friends of the Institution, that the Annual Meeting of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Western India, will take place at the Rooms of the Native Education Society on Tuesday morning next, the 5th January 1836, at 11 A. M., at which those who take any interest in it's proceedings, are respectfully invited to attend.

JOHN VAUPELL.
Secretary.

Bombay, 30th December, 1835.

SALE by Auction. On Tuesday, the 5th January next, Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and CO. will sell by public auction, at his residence, near Colonel Dickinson's, on the Parell Road, the Household property of Lieut. FARQUHARSON, of the Regt. of Artillery, consisting of Couches, Chairs, Tables, Sideboard, Ottoman, Teapoys, Dressing Tables, Argand Lamps, with Glass bottoms, spare Moons, and bottom Shades, Hanging Lamps, Wall shades, &c. A small quantity of Silver, and Plated Ware, some handsome Pictures, a Breakfast, and a Dinner Set, a large Bedstead and bedding, Wardrobes, Pier Glasses, Looking Glasses, Bathing Tubs. A small assortment of Books, an eight day clock, 100 *very fine* Rose Edwards in large Pots, and laurels in neat tubs, a small pair of Puckall Bullocks, with puckall's complete—a Pair of strong Serviceable Carriage Horses, Saddles, Bridles, &c. &c.

The property will be on view three days previous to the sale, and it is requested that Gentlemen deputing their Servants to purchase goods for them at the time of sale will give them a note to that effect, addressed to F. B. and Co. who are at times, subjected to loss from Masters declining to ratify the acts of their Servants.

NOTICE.

ON Wednesday next, the 6th of January, at 1 P. M. Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO. will submit for sale, by Public Auction, about 100 Dozens of superior French Claret, Mouton and St. Julien, about 50 Dozen of Ripe Pale Ale, Hodgson's and Allsopp's. Ten Pipes of old London Particular Madeira. All to close an account: sampels may be had on application and will be charged at the average rate of the sale. Also 100 Pieces of colored Prints, and about 150 Prime Hams.

N. B Various other property will be put up for sale on the same day, particulars of which, will appear in future advertisements.

Nesbit Lane, 30th December, 1835.

ON Wednesday next the 6th of January Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO. will submit for sale by Public auction, at their Rooms, a varied and valuable collection of Books imported per Ship "Triumph" Capt. Green, among which are Cumberlands British Drama—33 vols--Minor Theatre--7 Vols Universal Gazetteer—Pierce Egans finish to Life in London—Oracle of Health; Cumberlands Historical and Theatrical Illustrations; Black Book—Life in Paris, Belshams Chronology—an extensive collection of Prints, Caricatures, &c. &c. &c. The whole to be on view on the Monday preceding the sale.

BILLS on England on sale at 2*s.* 1¼ *d*,—40 days sight, enquire at Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND Co's.

Bombay, 30th Dec., 1835.

A CARD.

MESSRS. FRITH, BOMANJEE & CO., have received for sale on commission, a few sets of 2 Dozen each, Silver Dessert Knives and Forks, of Kings Pattern, a Set of ditto, with Silver Handles, and Blades, plated on Steel, a complete Set of Table Knives and Forks, with Kings Pattern Silver Handles. The whole in handsome Mahogany Boxes. Also small Knives, Forks, and Spoons for Children, in Morocco Cases, Silver Gilt, with Agate and Kings Pattern handles.

Nesbit Lane, 30th Dec. 1835.

SALE BY AUCTION.

TO-MORROW, Thursday the 31st Dec. YATES and Co. will sell by public Auction, 100 prime fresh Hams, just imported, 15 pair of paintings in frames, 40 boxes of Macaroni and Vermeceili, 200 pieces of damask chintz,—A quantity of Lozenges in Bottles, 40 dozen of very fine Lemon Barly Sugar, and on account of those concerned, a quantity of Pekoe, Souchong and Hyson new Teas, 50 dozen of Warrens Japan Blacking.

AND AT 1 P. M. any Cattle or Carriages that may offer.

Meadows Street, 30th Dec. 1835.

NOTICE,—This day Wednesday, the 30th. YATES and Co. will sell by public Auction, 58 Bags of Bengal Rice, imported per ship *Ruparell*, Captain Wilson, now laying at the Custom House Bunder. The Sale will take place at 12 o'clock.

Medow Street, 30th Dec., 1835.

ARAB HORSES.

FOR Sale, at reduced prices, 3 Capital Arab Horses, lately imported—well adapted for either Saddle or draught.

Apply to Messrs. BECK AND CO.

Bombay, 30th Dec. 1835.

FOR SALE at T. FERRAR'S Warehouse, a small well selected Investment of Millinery and Baby linen, consisting of Ladies, and Girls, Satin, Silk, and Straw Bonnets, very handsome head dresses, Ladies Caps, Infants Satin Hats, Caps, and Hoods, a few Girls and Boys Colored Dresses, with a number of other Articles.

T. F. has for sale, a few sets of Carriage and Buggy Harness, Bengal Hood and Shoe Hides, an excellent London built Stanhope, with Harness, and a Calcutta built Do. in good order—The whole at moderate prices, for *Cash* only.

Cardiff Castle, 30th Dec., 1835.

A Respectable European Female would be glad to engage her services to attend on a Lady, or Family, going to Europe.—Address left with the PRINTER.

Bombay, 30th December, 1835.

MESSRS. HAMILTON AND CO. have just received a fashionable assortment of JEWELLERY, &c. &c. to which they respectfully invite attention.

Bombay, 30th Dec., 1835.

MANILLA Cheroots, on Sale at Messrs. DIROM CARTER AND CO's Office..... Rs. 30 per box.

Bombay, 30th December, 1835.

BILLS ON ENGLAND.

ON sale at Messrs. DIROM, CARTER, and CO'S. Office, at two Shillings, 3 months' sight.

Bombay, 30th December, 1835.

ON Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER, and CO. Champaign Brandy..@ Rs. 15 per doz.

Bombay, 30th December. 1835.

SECOND BOMBAY LAUDABLE, SOCIETY.

A General Meeting of the Subscribers to the above institution, will be held at our office, on Monday, 4th proximo, at 4. P. M.

W. NICOL & CO.
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Rampart Row, 30th Dec., 1835.

ON SALE,

A Few Barrels of fine fresh English Potatoes, imported per "Tory" from Liverpool.—Apply to COWASJEE JEHANGHIER, at the Godowns of Messrs. DUNCAN GIBB and Co.

Daly's Buildings, 30th Dec., 1835.

NEW

Calcutta Laudable Society.

INSTITUTED ON THE 1ST JANUARY, 1835,

BY TRANSFER FROM THE

Seventh Calcutta Laudable Society.

(The first of the series instituted on the 1st of Jan. 1795.)

AND INCORPORATED WITH THE

THIRTEENTH

Supplementary Laudable Society.

ON THE 1ST JULY, 1835.

DIRECTORS:

T. E. M. TURTON, Esq.
R. H. COCKERELL, Esq.
B. HARDING, Esq.
Capt. J. W. J. OUSELEY.
W. BRUCE, Esq.
Baboo DWARKANAUTH TAGORE.
T. HOLROYD, Esq.
C. B. GREENLAW, Esq. and
W. H. TWENTYMAN, ESQ.

The object of this Society is to secure a certain Provision at the lowest possible rate; the value of each Share at 6,000 Rupees is, on an equal return for the Premiums paid which would have resulted from the lately projected Government Insurance Office; whilst the extremely economical scale of management in the New Laudable Society, less than 1,2 | 3 per Cent. upon the Annual Premium, enables the Directors ot look forward with confidence to a considerable Surplus. They have the authority of Mr. CURNIN, that with a fair Share of the business of the Public, the rates of Insurance in the New Laudable Soci ety will yield, on an average, upwards of Rs. 8,000 per Share. Whatever it may it is at present proposed to divide, the Surplus amongst the Survivors in equal proportion to the Premium paid by them respectively.—Should the shares be continued at Sa. Rs. 6,000, and the out-turn yield, Sa. Rs. 8,000, the Society will divide amongst its surviving Members, on each term of five years, the whole of the Surplus,—being equivalent to one-fourth of the total Premium subscribed. Successive accumulations will enable the Insurer to discontinue a proportionate number of Shares; thus combining the two important functions of an Insurance Society and a Savings' Bank, upon a considerable scale. In Insurances for securing Marriage Settlements, and for other similar objects, the advantages of this system are obvious.

Hence, the above Society is strictly one of mutual Insurance, in which there is no division of interests amongst the parties concerned; consequently, there being no Proprietors distinct, from the Assured, who are at once Proprietors, Assurers and Assured, the Society stands independent of the control of individuals in the character of Patrons, Presidents, Directors, &c. chosen by a body of Proprietors, not necessarily Assured in the Society, and deriving profit from the Subscriptions of the Assured.

Half yearly Meetings of the Assured are held, to which the accounts of the Society are submitted.

STATE OF THE SOCIETY

On the 1st August, 1835.

Lives Insured 481 } on { Shares 1258, averaging 2 3 | 5

per Life, or Sa. Rs. 15,600 at Sa. Rs. 6000 per Share.

FUNDS.

SICCA RUPEES 4,30,000:

(Exclusive of Sa. Rs. 4000 paid on each lapsed Share, since 1st January last), invested in Government Securities and deposit of Government and Bank Stock.

The lapses during the first half year amounted to 1, 2 | 5 per Cent. or 2, 4 | 5 per Cent per annum.

Present value of lapsed Shares, Sa. Rs. 18,288 per Share, over and above the 4000 Rs. paid on each Share.

Insurances taken from ¼ to 10 Shares on one Life.

Application for Copies of the Rules and Regulations of the Society.—Blank Forms for Life Insurance and Admission to the Society,—to be made to the Secretary.

By Order of the Directors,

J. CULLEN, *Secretary.*

FIRST CALCUTTA LOTTERY FOR 1836.

A FEW Tickets and shares in the above Lottery, are for sale, by BYRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE DANTRA. Apply at the office of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER and Co.

Whole Tickets at Rs.	115	per each.
Half ditto do.	57½	do.
Quarter ditto do.	29	do.
One eighth ditto do.	15	do.

TERMS, CASH.

Gentlemen at outstations, are requested to include the amount of Postage in their remittances.

The drawing will be commenced from 2d proximo—Dated 30th December, 1835.

ON SALE at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES AND CO, a few three dozen cases of highly flavored Laroze Claret, from Messrs. W. and D. JOHNSTON, of Bordeaux—Cash price per case, Rs. 45.

Bombay, 30th Dec., 1835.

ON SALE.—At the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES and Co., Sherry in Wood from Messrs. Rusken, Telford, and Co..... at Rs. 450 per butt.

Bombay, 30th December, 1855.

TO BE LET.

A WELL Known Commodious and Airy House, situated in Rampart Row, formerly occupied by Martin West Esq., and lately by the Court of Requests. For particulars apply to RUSTOMJEE MUNCHERJEE BENGALLEE or MUNCHERJEE BURJORJEE MODY in the Fort.

Bombay, 30th December, 1885.

FOR SALE.—Respondentia Bonds, each..... Rs. 1
Ships Articles..... „ 1
Policies of Insurance..... qrs. 2
Bills of Exchange, per set..... „ 2
Interest Bonds..... „ 2
Bills of Lading..... „ 2
Powers of Attorney, each..... „ 2

☞ All Orders for Letter Press, and Copper Plate Printing, will be punctually attended to.

Gazette Office, 30th Dec., 1835.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO MOCHA AND JUDDA DIRECT.

THE ARAB SHIP ISSAVEE, 325 tons, Commander CHRISTO ESSO YAKOOB BAGDADEE, and owner ESSUFF YAKOOB BAGDADEE, Agent to the Hon'ble Company, will be dispatched positively on the 15th January, 1836. Has superior accommodations for Passengers.

Apply to CHRISTO ESSOO YAKOOB BAGDADEE, in the House opposite to Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons' Shop.

Bombay, 30th Dec., 1835.

શ્રી. મોખા. તથા. શ્રી. જદે.
પ. ચરૂં. જાવાનું. નોલ. અ
થવા. ઉતારૂં. જોઇઇયે*

અરબનું. વાંચણી. નામે. ઈયાવી. ૩૨૫ ટનનું. નાંણેદા. ફરીયાદ. ઈઝ. ઈ સાકુબ. બગદાદી. વાસુ. રેનો. ધારી. નાંખ દાર. કંમપનીના. આગનીગો. ઉઉ ફૂપ. ઇસા કુબ. બગદાદીએ. ઈ. બારકરા. મજીત. નારી બ. ૯ મી. જાનવારી. ૧૮૩૬ ને. દંત. ઉપ ર. કરેલે. બહર. ઉપડી. જાયે. ઈમપે. ઉતારૂ એાને. બારૂં. વાણીજ. વારા. જગાએ. વરા જેરને. નોર. તથા. ઉતારૂ. ચડાવવા. જેટ. તે ઈલજી. બરાબરજીનાં. છે. બરાબરીનાં. કુબાંજ ની. શાંબાળેનાં. ધરમો. ફરીયાદ. ઈઝ. ઈ સાકુબ. બગદાદીને. ગયી. બદાબયાત. કરી. ચડાવે* — શ્રી. મુમબઇ. ની. તા. ૩૦ મી. ડી જેમબર. ૧૮૩૫

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO LONDON.

THE Teak built Ship "PALMIRA" 700 Tons, WILLIAM LOADER Commander, expected here early in January and will have immediate dispatch.—Has superior accommodations for Passengers and carries a Surgeon, apply to Messrs McGREGOR, BROWNRIGG & Co.

Bombay, 30th Dec., 1835.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON TOUCHING AT THE CAPE.

EXPRESSLY fitted out for Passengers the most splendid Bombay Teak built Ship "BUCKINGHAMSHIRE," of 1468 Tons, lately owned by the Honorable Company, C. F. HOPKINS, H. C. S. Commander, is expected to arrive here early in January next, and will have an early despatch, has a Surgeon attached. Plans of her spacious and most splendidly fitted up Cabins may be seen, or to be had on application at the Office of Messrs. DADABHOY AND MUNCHERJEE PESTONJEE in the Fort.

P. S. This vessel will call on the Malabar Coast, either for Freight or Passengers, provided sufficient inducement is offered.

Bombay, 30th Dec., 1835.

PASSAGE TO LONDON.

THE CARNATIC, 650 tons, JOHN BRODIE, Commander, will be despatched about 10th January. Carries a Surgeon. Apply at the Office of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

Dady's Buildings, 30th Dec., 1835.

PASSAGE TO LONDON, TOUCHING AT THE CAPE.

THE Ship LADY RAFFLES, 600 tons, R. POLLOCK, Commander, will be despatched in all January, carries a Surgeon. Apply at the office of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND Co. where plans of the accommodations may be had.

Bombay, 30th Dec., 1835.

PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL.

THE Barque MEDORA, 400 Tons, JOHN DIXON, Commander, will be dispatched about the 15th January.—Apply at the office of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER & CO.

Bombay, 30th December, 1835.

FOR PASSAGE TO LONDON.

THE TRIUMPH, 600 Tons Burthen, THOMAS GREEN, Commander, will be dispatched on the 25th January. Has spacious accommodations and carries a Surgeon. Apply to Captain GREEN, at the office of Messrs. REMINGTON and Co.

Bombay, 30th December, 1835.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE INCONVENIENCE OF FULL DRESS DEMONSTRATED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR.—Of late years there has been a laudable desire among chaplains and commandants of stations that officers should regularly attend Divine service according to the Articles of War. Formerly, at some places, the attendance of officers was enforced by a Regimental order on Saturday, directing one wing to attend in the morning, and the other in the evening; and it was required of each officer to sign a paper on Monday stating whether he had attended conformably to orders.

As long as this system was in force, many officers went to Church, who otherwise would have staid away, for they considered it very disagreeable to be obliged to remain in their quarters till they had signed the Monday report. This compulsory order was abolished after a time, and the attendance of officers left voluntary, at the same time that there was strongly inculcated on them the propriety of frequenting some place of worship according to their respective faith.

Since this relaxation the attendance has somewhat diminished, and indeed few persons in India are guilty of going too often to church. Perhaps this may be accounted for in some degree from the circumstance of officers being required to attend church in full dress with sword and sash. To persons who have warm blood in their veins it is not very pleasant to be buckled up in this fashion in the hot weather, for, besides sitting in harness at Church, many of them have to ride a good way in the sun along dusty roads. This is not more disagreeable to the feelings, than inconvenient to the purse, in these economical times.

In a cold country a double breasted coat is a luxury, and a red coat is admired by the fair, but in India, alas! things are otherwise. The tinsel and glitter of full dress have no attraction to women, and no joys to men who wear it on parade. Those whose blood has been cooled by the winter of age, and who are cheered by the warmth of an Indian sun, can have no melting sympathies for others in whom the fire of youth is still unquenched.

But from these flights of fancy let us descend to sober prose. It is our disadvantage that several of our commands are held by officers who have served their younger days in other climes, and then of course there is less consideration for the comfort of their subordinates than at stations commanded by persons who have spent the best of their days in this country. In such cases the Church is generally attended by officers off duty, as they do not find that their attendance is connected with personal inconvenience.

Your's Obediently,
HALT, DRESS.

CANTEENS NOT SHUT ON SUNDAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—In His Majesty's Service there is a regulation ordering Regimental Canteens to be shut on Sundays, during the time of Divine Service. On this side of India there are Regiments in which this order is not attended to, the orderly officer being required to visit the Canteen in some seasons when other people are at Church. If the shepherd with the staff keep good watch, he may direct the stray sheep not to wander from the proper path; and the chief rambler may be furnished with a wig made of Lamb's wool.

TOM-TOM.

26th December, 1835.

THE ARMY HOLIDAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I suppose and trust that there can be few who do not agree in the justice and candour of some remarks made by "General Service" on the Commander in Chief's order of the 16th of May last, and published in a letter in your paper of the 16th instant.

Our present Commander in Chief is, I believe, *a good soldier*, and deservedly merited the honors and distinctions which mark his name in the list of the British army; his rank and orders have been gloriously earned. It was no small credit to Sir John Keane, that, at the close of the war, the degree of estimation in which he was held as a General by his superiors, was equalled, if not exceeded, by the love borne to him by the troops under his command; the possession of which is a power, and indeed a spell that has been but too correctly appreciated by the ablest of Commanders throughout every age: it was the charm of Napoleon's victories, and charm of the great glory he achieved. By whatever acts, however, Sir John may then have gained the good will of the soldiery, it would appear that he again, many years afterwards, stood in the like proud position with regard to the inhabitants of (I think) St. Lucia, who, at the period of the expiration of his government over that island, presented him with a token of respect, which must sufficiently bespeak the sense they entertained of his character for justice, benevolence, and consideration. His Excellency is once more filling a very high station,—Commander in Chief of an army of thirty thousand men, and among whom there exists an honorable and soldier-like feeling; and let us hope that he will not now in the East, in perhaps his last trial, despise the recollections of the West, and that he may think it no disgrace that his career in Asia, though it cannot terminate so gloriously, should yet close with the same happy and enviable feelings as in Europe.

But the great evil the army suffer is not perhaps so much from the order itself, when read as it is written, and understood as it was intended English should be—even by the boy who had only the opportunity of looking into the school-room window—as the construction put upon it by the ignorant and obstinate of certain grades of Commanding officers, extending almost to the Brigadier General of a Division himself!

I have, &c.,
CIVES.

THE MAIL TO, AND ROADS IN POONAH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MY DEAR MR. EDITOR,—I am happy to see the Mail Contractor has at last lessened the rates of conveyances between Panwell and Poonah, but allow me, thro' the medium of your valuable paper, to give him a hint upon the subject. The general complaint is that the Mail carts and Phætons are without springs, and are most uncomfortable in another respect, the backs being considerably too low. I have heard many object to the conveyances for these reasons, and if Mr. *Succaramjee* were to go to a trifling expense, these complaints might be silenced. I should also recommend the drivers being provided with better "*Flagellators*," then possibly letters might come to hand a FEW HOURS EARLIER than they do at present.

While I am *hinting*, I'll give another. Poonah! Mr. Editor, is getting most *annoyingly* dusty. Why don't the resident gents come forward with a trifling subscription to do away with the nuisance? This too might be easily remedied. I should imagine, if each Inhabitant were to contribute a small sum—say five rupees, a contractor might be found, who would willingly undertake to water all the principal roads through the camp once a day (the afternoon) during six months of the year, commencing about this time, it would of course require some one to superintend it, but a public spirited man I have no doubt could be found.

Your's truly. LUXE.

DECCAN, *25th December*, 1835.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

MODE OF PROVING OPIUM.

Formerly a cake of Malwa Opium gave more than one half of pure Opium, but this year, of three musters, only one third, which in some measure accounts for the report produced for this year, the difference being made up in Oil pounded leaf, cow dung, jagree, &c. &c. Now by the accompanying method of ascertaining the quality of Malwa Opium, those who trade in the article will, with a little trouble and caution, know what they purchase. There is now in China on hand and unsaleable, upwards of six hundred Chests of Opium which look as well as any other, and sold for the same price as the best in Bombay last year, which was all made up with a sufficient quantity of Opium to give it a smell, and quantum sufficit of dirt, to give it consistence, colour, &c. &c. No person, however much he may be used to dealing in this drug, can positively, at sight say the quality of Malwa, but it is always put to the proof according to the accompanying method, by the Chinese themselves: this being the case how can those granting certificates of the articles in Bombay know the quality by mere inspection?

COCKERMAROO!

BOMBAY, *29th Dec.*, 1835.

CHINESE METHOD OF ASCERTAINING THE QUANTITY OF OPIUM IN A CAKE OF MALWA.

Put a piece of Opium in a pan of cold clear water, and place it on a charcoal fire, stirring it, and taking off the oil and scum with a feather; and when all the water is evaporated, reverse the pan over the fire to cake the Opium, and as it rises in blisters, pat it smooth with your fingers (previously dipped in cold water to prevent it sticking to them) and when the water is entirely gone, will be ascertained by putting the pan close to your ear—it no longer hisses or sizzles—this being done, mix cold water with it again, and boil it afresh, then pour the mixture into a strainer of broad cloth or double flannel: that part which does not go through the cloth after the 2d or 3rd time, is nothing but dirt;—that which has run through is again put on the fire in the boiling pan, and when the water is all gone, the pure Opium will rise in yellowish blisters, and when of a consistence fit for use, it is then put in a vessel to keep till required to smoke, &c.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH.

At Poona, on the 2nd Instant, the Lady of Captain Bulkley, Acting Paymaster Poona Division Army, of a Son.

DEATHS.

At his House, in Rampart Row, on Friday the 25th Instant, HENRY PATRICK HADOW Esq., of the firm of Messrs. REMINGTON and Co., aged 36 years.

At Mazagon, on Tuesday the 22nd December, at ½ past 3 P. M. Catherine, the Wife of Mr. William Waddington, aged 27 years; leaving a disconsolate Husband, 3 Infant Children, and relatives to bemoan her sad and irreparable loss.

MILITARY ARRIVALS, &c.

ARRIVALS.

Asst. Surgeon R. Rirk, I. Navy, from the Red Sea.

Surgeon F. Sheppee, B. E. Regt., from Guzerat.

Capt. H. Salter, 5th Regt. Nizams Cavy., from Auringabad.

Cornet H. S. George Priaulx, 4th Lt. Drs., from England.

Lieut. R. W. Horne, 8th Regt., from Bhewndy.

Bt. Capt. John S. Ramsay, 4th Regt. N. I., from Deesa.

Lieut. N. H. Thornbury, Staff, from Deesa.

DEPARTURES.

Asst. Surgeon Keith, Medical Est., to Sea.

Lieut. E. P. Lynch, 16th Regt., to Poonah.

Surgeon F. Sheppee, B. E. Regt., to Ditto.

Asst. Surgeon Nicholson, Med. Est., to England

Asst. Surgeon Malcolmson, M. Army, to Ditto.

Capt. John Lloyd, Arty., to Ahmednugger.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 25th. Ship Helen, J. Setford, Master, from China 11th Nov., Singapore 24th Do. and Tellicherry 19th Dec.

Passengers.—4 Parsees.

Do. The E. I. C. Brig of War Tigris, R. Lowe Esq. Com., from Mocha 8th Nov., and Socotra.

Passengers.—Henry St. George Priaulx, Cornet H. M. 4th Drs.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 24th. Barque Sir Herbert Compton, G. J. Simmons, Master, to China.

Do. The E. I. C. Pilot Brig Hattrass, T. Clarke Esq. Commander, to Calcutta.

Do. 25th. Ship Gilmore, H. H. Lindsay Esq. Master, to London.

Passengers.—Col. Morgan, E. Regt. Mrs. Hamilton, Major Hamilton, 21st Regt. Capt. Jameson, 18th Regt., Capt. Molesworth, 11th Regt., Captain Tygreen, H. M. 4th Drs., Dr. Leith, Miss Parsons Miss Jeffrey, Mrs. McAuley, and Servants.

Do. 27th. Brig Arethusa, John Canning, Master, to Calcutta.

Do. 28th. Barque Dona Carmelita, Charles Edwards, Master, Calcutta.

Passengers.—Mrs. Hall, and Child.

SHIPS LOADING.

London,—Marquis of Hastings, Malabar, Carnatic, Tory and Lady Raffles.

Do. Liverpool,—Clifton, and Huddersfield.

Do. Calcutta,—Discovery.

Do. Aboosier,—Nusserathshaw, and Atil Rahman.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. Co's. Ship Hastings, Recg. and Guard Vessel.

Do. Do. Floating Chapel—Aurora.

H. C. Amherst, Coote, and Nurbudah.

Do. Do. Brig of War Tigris.

FREE TRADERS.—Marquis of Hastings, Malabar, Carnatic, William Nicol, Lady Raffles, Huddersfield, Clifton, Tory, Theodosia, Medora, and Triumph.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—George Cruttenden, Nasserath Shaw, Barque Meccai, Shaw Byramgore, Harsingar, and Caudry, Charlotte, Hamoody, Gopal Crustna, Helen, Sultan, Mahamody, Discovery, Tauze, Betsey, Abgarus, Ruparell, Futtay Salam, Edmonstone, and new brig Nasser.

Arab.—Atel Rahimon.

HIGH WATER TABLE.

Dec. 1835.	A. M.	P. M
30th Wednesday	7 44	8 16
31st Thursday	8 46	9 8
Jany. 1836.		
1st Friday	9 12	9 37

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY,

FOR 1836.

PUBLISHED AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Will be ready for issue the first week in January. It will contain the usual local matter. The Army List will be on an entirely new principle, and will shew the period of arrival in the country, as well as present rank; It will contain the Civil List and its present disposition; the Medical, Ecclesiastical, and Indian Navy Lists, with the stations and appointments; Military and Civil pay Tables; Code of Signals corrected from the best source, and containing many particulars which have not hitherto appeared in any of the Calendars published here; much valuable statistical information; also a List of the European Inhabitants of Bombay, all which lists and particulars have been selected from the best sources, (chiefly official), and corrected up to the 31st December. It will also contain a succinct history of Bombay, with a map of the Town and Island, together with much other useful and valuable information.

As there will be but a limited number of Copies published, intending subscribers are requested to forward their orders with as little delay as possible.

THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1835.

THE arrivals since our last, are the Ship *Helen*, J. Setford, Master, from China 11th Nov., Singapore 24th Ditto, and Tellicherry 19th Instant; H. Co's. brig of War *Tigris*, R. Lowe, Esq. Com., from Mocha, 8th Nov., and last from Socotra,—The passengers by these vessels will be found under the shipping report head.

The H. C. Brig of War *Tigris*, from Mocha the 8th November, arrived here on Saturday last, bringing the August and Septem- mails.

No intelligence of importance appears to have been conveyed by either, but as we have not been so fortunate as our Cotemporary of the *Courier* in procuring any of the papers which have been received, we borrow from his columns extracts which appeared in the Extra of Saturday, as shewing the progress of the Corporation Bill, the Irish Tithe Bill, and other matters which at present occupy the attention of the both Houses of Parliament and of the Country.

THE *Calcutta Courier* of the 16th instant notices a Revolution which lately took place in Mexico, and which was announced in the London papers of August last. American Papers to the middle of August, received at Calcutta, give an outline of the scheme of the new Constitution.

It would appear the Republic of Mexico had been formed, in its mode of government, after the fashion of the United States of the north, but that owing to their differing and different customs, and imperfect state of civilization, the plan was not adapted to their necessities, nor calculated to secure that union among themselves which was necessary for their social and moral improvement. Violent divisions,—almost threatening the existence of all their social institutions, had been the consequence, and the more influential portion of the people therefore felt themselves called on to advocate a different form of Government. In furtherance of this view, a public declaration or exposition was drawn up, under the title of "exposition and plan of the City of Toluca, for the purpose of establishing in the nation, a popular, representative, and central system."

This exposition, after shewing the abuses of power by the authorities of the different states, by using that power to the prejudice of the people, and to the advancement of their own private interests, and the gratification of their passions, proceeds to express the conviction of the necessity for a mode of government "more consistent with the establishment of an administration so economical as to repair the poverty, decay, and ruin to which the present system has reduced the country" and so strong as to extricate it from Bankruptcy, and restore and consolidate its impaired credit.

For effecting those purposes, as well as securing a rational and constitutional freedom, General Santana has been fixed on as the Supreme Chief of the nation. That officer had great claims on the country for his valuable services done to it, and the people hope to find in him a wise and just chief.

But whether Santana is to be merely Chief for his life time, or whether his present elevation is but a step to monarchy, cannot be gathered from the Decree published;—that the latter should eventually turn out to be the case is by no means unlikely, considering the strong dislike expressed to the federal system by the most influential states.

Santana is stated to be in the prime of life, and likely, from his known character, to succeed in establishing tranquility in the country.

In announcing the intended change in the Government, the public officers of Toluca (a Town a few leagues distant from the Mexican Capital) published the following Decree.

"1st. That conforming her desires with those of the nation manifested in an unequivocal manner, the form of government most consistent with the happiness of the people is that of the popular, representative, and central system."

2d. That the constitution to be established must be based on the acknowledgment exclusively of the C A R religion; on the independence of the nation as regards its actual territory; on the division of the powers of government: and on the freedom of the press.

3d. That on account of the heroic sacrifices and noble exertions so generally made in favour of the freedom of the country by the illustrious and excellent D'ANTONIO LOTEZ DE SANTANA, he shall continue to be recognised as president and supreme chief of the nation; and protector of its votes freely expressed.

4th. That for the maintenance of public order, and till the Central Constitution shall be devised, the actual authorities shall continue to exercise their functions, being subject to the existing laws to maintain public peace and individual rights; and that none shall be deprived of office, except

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those who oppose the present project.

5th. That to prevent disturbance, and to secure the free manifestation of the public will, the supreme government of the republic shall be respectfully requested to adopt measures necessary to enforce this plan.

6th. That to avoid all difficulties which might retard the adoption of prompt and effective measures to secure an object so important, the votes by which—in the plan of Cuernavaca and other late electoral decrees—the actual representatives are authorised to introduce changes even in the form of government, if found—as now they appear—necessary and urgent; and that all indispensable powers be accorded to the said representatives that may be required.

7th. That copies of this plan with the preamble shall be transmitted to the supreme authorities of the nation and of the state; and each in his sphere of authority may adopt the most proper measures for uniting on the present plan.—*Toluca, 29th May*, 1835.

WE would direct attention to the directions by Dr. MAXWELL of the Madras Service, in the use of Quinine in case of Ague. They will be found under our Calcutta head, as taken from the *Hurkaru* of the 14th instant.

IN the *Calcutta Courier* we have a letter or remonstrance by the Merchants of *Ceylon* to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, regarding the mode in which the Governor of Ceylon fills up the appointments in the legislative Council there, and the same document conveys their reasons for declining to accept a seat in that council.

Early in 1834 the same gentlemen had addressed the Secretary of state, complaining of the delay on the part of the Governor in filling up the appointments, and that address led to a communication from the Secretary of State.

That these Councils are but a mockery, and given to amuse the people, is but too apparent on every occasion where the interests of Government are in any way concerned. Care is taken that the Council is so constituted, that in every case, a majority of votes is on the side of the Government. And is there no hope that all the Government servants appointed to seats in the Council will vote the right way? Else why be so tenacious in having them appointed, to the exclusion of other intelligent members of the community?

The letter of the Ceylon Merchants reads volumes on this point, and speaks some plain truths which ought to put to the blush those who concocted the scheme for the selection of the Councillors, and those who carry it into effect.

The India legistative council scheme is not a whit better than the Ceylon one. Whether from ignorance of the necessity for a differently constituted one, or from design in shaping it as it has been shaped, is immaterial,—the effects, so far as India is concerned, will be the same. The members of the Legislative council of India are all, with one exception, Government servants, and that exception is not a sufficient sett-off against the preponderating influence which his coadjutors must possess.

We would recommend the letter of the Ceylon Merchants to the notice of such of our readers as take an interest in such matters. It will be found under our Ceylon Head.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

The *Jupiter*, of 50 guns, now at Woolwich, is to be fitted with state furniture, etc. for the conveyance of Lord Auckland, Governor-General of India, to Calcutta; his Lordship, it is expected, will sail about the middle of the next month, so as to arrive at the seat of his government about January.—*Times, August* 12.

"So far as at present it can be arranged, ministers, it is said, have determined that the prorogation shall take place either on Tuesday the 15th, or Thursday, the 17th, of next month. It is probable that the Commons will adjourn before the expiration of the present week, to wait for the Lords, who have yet a vast deal of business to get through.—*Standard, August* 16.

The Directors of the East India Company have made a great gulp, and swallowed Lord Auckland as their Governor-General; but people say that the pill was not taken until it was sufficiently gilt to disguise its bitterness!—(*John Bull.*)

The Court-martial on Mr. Cardew, late mate of the *Algerine*, for mutiny in depriving Lieut. Stovin of the command, and Mr. Heath, the master, for aiding him therein, commenced last Monday. Lieut. Stovin was the first witness examined, and he stated, that, when put under arrest, Mr. Cardew placed his hand on his (Lieut. Stovin's) shoulder, and the corporal laid hold of his arm, and that when he attempted to address the ship's company, a hand was trust over his mouth, but it was too dark to see whose it was. On the opening of the Court on Friday, the prisoners put in their defences. Both were able documents, pointing out cases in which the evidence for the prosecution had been at variance with itself, as well as those cases which it would be contradicted by the witnesses on the defence. The hinging point of Mr. Cardew's defence was the uncertainty of Mr. Stovin's actions, it being impossible, on account of his repeated inebriety, to place any reliance on his conduct, especially as he had once chased a vessel which he believed to be a slaver without serving out any arms to the crew. [This fact was afterwards stated in evidence.] Under these circumstances, Mr. Cardew declared that a desire to promote the interests of the service had alone induced him to pursue the course he had which, as his mind was free from any mutinous intent, he hoped would be considered by the Court a mere error in judgment. Mr. Heath's defence ably urged his want of motive to concur in the arrest, as no end which he had in view could be promoted by it, and his previous high certificates removed the suspicion of his being actuated by a spirit of insubordination. The only evidence of importance adduced for the defence was that of commander Booth, late of the *Trinculo* and who, as the superior officer at the Cape, had inquired into the circumstances of Lieut. Stovin's arrest, when the *Algerine* arrived there. Commander Booth stated distinctly, that when he asked Lieut. Stovin if he had made any resistance to the arrest, he answered in the negative. The case for the defence being closed, the Court was cleared, and, after two hours' deliberation, the Judge-Advocate read the sentence;—That the charge had been proved; but, in consideration of the prisoners' good character, they were only sentenced to be dismissed the service, and to be imprisoned for three calender months in the Marshalsea.—A vast deal of interest had been excited by this trial, it being doubted by naval men whether the Court would consider the mitigating circumstances, or award the full penalty attached to the crime. The general opinion is, that the sentence is extremely lenient.—(*Hampshire Telegraph, August* 17.)

A final meeting has been held in Edinburgh, to consider the propriety of inviting Mr. O'Connell to a public dinner in that city. The meeting was most numerous, not fewer than 3,000 being present. Mr. Ayloun was called to the chair, after which, the meeting was addressed by that gentleman, by Dr. Browne, Mr. R. W. Jameson, Mr. Pratt, and several others, in moving and seconding the resolutions,—These were expressive of the sense the meeting entertained of the unwearied perseverance, courage, and talents which Mr. O'Connell had exhibited in advocating the cause of his oppressed countrymen, and in the cause of liberty and good government generally; and also inviting him to come to Edinburgh, in order that these sentiments might be conveyed to him personally, on any day which it might answer him, consistently with his Parliamentary duties, and private convenience, to appoint. The resolutions were carried with loud acclamations, without a dissentient voice. The Chairman expressed a hope that the Trades of Edinburgh would meet Mr. O'Connell with their Reform flags and banners,—which was received with great cheering, also, that besides the dinner, he trusted they would have hustings in the King's Park, in order that all might hear the eloquent defender of his country's rights. The meeting, which was chiefly composed of tradesmen, was one of the most orderly and certainly the most enthusiastic which we have ever seen.—(*Scotsman,*) *August* 23.

"We understand that a numerous meeting of the Tory Opposition Peers was held yesterday and that the most violent spirit characterised their counsels. Some Lords, indeed, more temperate and sagacious than the majority, recommended a more moderate course, but their advice was rejected with contempt. We can confidently state that the determination of the meeting was *No surrender*. Our hope is in the Commons and the People. The Lords are seemingly beyond the reach of counsel. Their ways are inscrutable,—*Chronicle, Aug.* 25.

"The meeting of Tory Peers yesterday was at the house of Lord Lyndhurst, now avowedly the leader of the party. About ninety of their Lordships were present, who agreed, by a considerable majority, to follow that violent course which was adopted in the evening.—(*Courier, Aug.* 25.)

The country papers, with those of Ireland and Scotland, continue to bring accounts of meetings held and petitions agreed to in favour of the *mutilated* Corporation Bill, from the remotest quarter of the empire. Every where the Country is alive and resolve.—(Chronicle.)

"The House of Lords continues to discharge faithfully and courageously its duty to the country. The same branch of the sovereignty to which this country owes the glorious revolution of 1688, when the Commons would have betrayed liberty and religion to a Popish tyrant, appears once more, in its proper character, as the defender of both. This is, in reply to the question so often put by the Ministerial organs, "the use of the House of Lords"—the corrective of the follies of ignorance and the crimes of faction. Last night the sacrilegious bill sent up from the House of Commons was considered in commitee, and by two glorious divisions it was pruned of its two worst branches. The first division took place upon the clause for re-opening compositions; in other words, for cancelling all the contracts made between tithepayers and tithe-owners, under the guarrantee and injunction of the legislature; and this, too, with the avowed design of depriving the clergy of the benefit of these contracts. The most iniquitous clause was, we rejoice to say, expunged by a majority, signal almost in the ratio of the proposed iniquity. The numbers were:—

For expunging the clause . . .	126
For retaining it	25

Almost four to one; the minority being composed nearly exclusively of the holders of office, their immediate connexions, and abject dependents. The second blow inflicted upon the odious measure was the rejection of the well-known appropriation clause, and the other clauses essentially connected with it. These were in a mass, rejected by a majority of 138 to 41; preserving about the same proportion as in the former division, although the promoters of sacrilege had augmented their number by six. Again we congratulate our fellow-subjects, and amongst them, principally, the aristocracy themselves, upon these two glorious triumphs—these prove that the peers of England have degenerated nothing from those ancestors of theirs, to whom England owes her civil and religious liberty, and the unexampled prosperity, security, and happiness which the people of this island have enjoyed during nearly 150 years. The bill is now reduced almost to that shape in which it was introduced by Lord Stanley, and in which it passed the House of Commons by a great majority. It is now the bill of the Whig Ministers of 1834.—(Standard.)

"Lord Melbourne last night gave their Lordships fair warning that, if they threw out those clauses of the Irish Bill in which the principle of appropriation is embodied, he would take no further charge of the Bill. This declaration though it might have been expected, seemed to startle several of their Lordships; but they chose to hazard the ruin of the Irish Protestant clergy, rather than abandon their determination to destroy the Bill. The Lords are at great pains to convince the people of England that there is nothing in common between them and a reformed House of Commons. A measure, supported by a majority of one House is thrown out in another by a majority of 4 to 1. The lesson will not assuredly be thrown away. The people see that the Lords are determined we shall be virtually without a Legislature. Because they have no longer power through their boroughs, to command the votes of the lower House, they are determined that the people shall derive no benefit from the improved representation. Faction never exhibited itself in so naked a manner. Lovers of peace and order must see that there oligarchs will keep no terms—that they are determined on confusion. But they will see, to their mortification with what ease a great nation will be able to do itself justice.—(Chronicle.)

"It seems to be the general impression that in consequence of the decisive defeat of the Ministers in the House of Lords last night, and the notice taken of it by themselves, they cannot go on *as King's Ministers*. O'Connell principles of legislation and government does not yet appear. A report was prevalent in the city this morning, that the King had sent for Sir R. Peel, but as the King is at Windsor, it is not likely that any thing should be known to-day of his Majesty's intentions founded on last night's vote of the Lords. We are happy to observe that the British funds, instead of being depressed by the threats of "collision," have rather improved by the course of the day, The country treats these threats with contempt.—(Albion.)

"On Saturday, Lord Brougham entertained *Lord Lyndhurst*, the Duke of Richmond, and a distinguished party at dinner, at his villa at Richmond.—(Post.)—*Gal. Mes. August* 27.

"The Russian Government had entered into extensive contracts for the construction of thirty ships of various sizes and metal per annum. But within the last fifteen or twenty days, the labours at Nicolai and Sebastapol have been entirely suspended for want of funds. Efforts are being made in every direction by the agents of Russia to raise loans, and the effect of this emergency is already perceptible in a decided relaxation in the tone and manner of her Minister at the Porte. He has even intimated the willingness of the Emperor to accept a reduction in the war indemnity. It is hardly to be supposed that either our Minister or that of the Porte will allow themselves to be the dupes of this condescension. On the contrary it is to be hoped that they see in it a decided indication that the time for action is at length arrived. The Russian troops had fortified the island at the *embouchure* of the Danube—a circumstance likely to call for the immediate interference of the Governments interested in its free navigation. In addition to former particulars, intelligence has been received that a chain of pontoons has been thrown across the Sulino and the corresponding strait on the other side thus completing the military occupation of a river towards which the eyes of all Europe have been lately directed as to the new highway of commerce and civilisation."—*Chron., August* 25.

A second detachment of Colonel Kinlock's regiment of Lancers consisting of 200 men, sailed yesterday from Portsmouth for Spain, on board the *London Merchant* steamer. This detachment is under the command of the senior Major Rait, late of the 25th Hussars. The officers who accompanied this portion of the regiment were Major Rait, Major Hon. Fulke Greville, Captain Baker, Captain Laurie, Captain Cumberledge, Captain Stephenson, etc. Lieutenant-Col. Churchill, who proceeds to Spain as deputy Quarter Master General was a passenger. Colonel Kinlock will proceed with the last detachment of the regiment in the course of ten days. The *London Merchant* left the port amidst the enthusiastic cheers of a numerous body of spectators.—*Galignani's Messenger, August* 25.

We subjoin extracts from most of the leading political London journals of Thursday, indicating the strong opinions which prevail upon the direct and avowed opposition now existing between the hereditary and representative Houses of Parliament—a subject, not only of English but of European importance. The results, according to our private correspondence, are looked to by all classes with indescribable interest. Ministers on Wednesday experienced onother repetition of one of the many defeats we have had recently to record in the proceedings of the House of Lords, the Bill for remodelling the constabulary force in Ireland having been rejected without even allowing the measure to be examined in Committee. It was thrown out by a majority of 51 against 39. The discussion introduced by the Marquis of Londonderry (whose speech on the affairs of the day,) was desultory, and threw no new light whatever on the state of affairs in that quarter. Lord Canarvon, Lord Brougham, and the Duke of Wellington, took a share in the conversation, all of whom (in long speeches) deprecated discussion. No parliamentary business was transacted on Thursday, previous to the hour of post.

"The cry now is, that Lord Melbourne is denied by the Aristocracy of the Peers a degree of support which was given to Lord Grey; *therefore* Lord Melbourne cannot carry on the Government. Lord Grey, it is said, had a force in the Peers, short by only thirty of the whole Conservative Peerage. Lord Melbourne has only some thirty-six companions in his minorities, *therefore* Lord Melbourne ought to resign. The real causes of the augmented virulence of the Tory Lords are the simplest and the most natural. First, they derive hopes from experience of support from influences exerted near and behind the throne; and secondly they are encouraged by the strength which the condition of the registries enabled them to gain at the late elections in the present House of Commons. The last is the main stimulating cause of their present lofty demeanour. Unhappily, after the reform of the constituencies, the Government and the people both fancied that such was the preponderance of the reform spirit throughout the nation, nothing could shake its ascendancy in the House of Commons. The registries were neglected by the Reformers. Quietly, cunningly, but surely and effectually the Conservatives worked upon the vital point; and we have little doubt that if another revising period had intervened before the dismissal of Lord Melbourne, the Tories would have secured a majority of the House of Commons—not by the apathy of the Reformers, but by the nearly fatal sense of security in which they had folded up their arms and laid themselves, down to sleep. The Tory Lords now rely upon the strength which they have thus gained in the House of Commons, and they therefore venture upon courses which, against Lord Grey, backed by an overwhelming majority in the people's House they did not dare to hazard. We are convinced that the majority of these Noble Conspirators against a Ministry possessing more of the confidence of this great nation than any by which it was ever ruled are in a state of utter and benighted ignorance respecting the certain results of the registries of the present year. Their Lordships will soon learn that bitter lesson. When they shall do so, our lives for a ducat they will flag in their attendance in the House of their order, even when they shall not have the apology (for absence from town) of the torrid weather which they have recently endured in offering an unavailing resistance to fixed determined unequivocally expressed desires of the nation. All eyes' all thoughts—the hopes of the free enlightened, considerate, but resolute people of this great empire—the fears of their worst enemies—are now directed to that small band of tried and trusted Statemen, to whom their destinies are confided in this, the most interesting and trying hour of British history.—There are periods in the struggles of war, when all depends upon the sagacity, the coolness, the promptitude, but, above all, the intrepid nerve of the leaders. No man knows the true English character better than Lord Melbourne. We do not in any way call on *him* and his colleagues to persevere—we know they will. They owe it to their fellow-countrymen, who have lifted them to an eminence, and given them a degree and a kind of power never before enjoyed by a British Ministry. They owe it to their Royal Master, whom it is their first duty to save from the awful perils which a small, though powerful, minority of his subjects are spreading for him. We do not, we repeat, urge or counsel, or export a Ministry, surrounded by many circumtances to stimulate, to inspirit, to *nerve* them in the high encounter in which, after all, they have but to act with passive firmness to secure an easy and no distant victory. But we do invoke the British People to rally around rulers who deserve their confidence, and need, not their support, for they have it, but the strong and public and repeated demonstrations of that support in this hour of trial for the destinies of England. Now or never. Let us make this proud and benighted Origarchy bend *now*—and without convulsion, without disaster, without even agitation, and without the hazard of those dislocations in the body of society, not to be contemplated by any wise or good man without alarm, we shall quietly and steadily work out for the country, the fair and legitimate results of the Great Charter of British rights, which, after many a long year of baffled struggle, the British people at last won for themselves and their posterity—*Chronicle, Aug.* 26.

We are glad to observe that there seems among able and reasonable men of all parties to be a growing disposition to avert, if possible, a dangerous crisis, of which none but charlatans can pretend to foresee the results. The

[*Continued after Poetry.*]

POETRY.

SCENE—MALLIGAUM—CANDEISH.

[*Continued from the Gazette of the 18th Nov.*]

IIII.

Basking beneath the morning ray,
A thousand tents and pennants gay,
Bestir'd the plain on either side,
Where pure Godouree rolls his tide.
While the deep ruffle of the drum,
The chattering hoof, the busy hum,
With trumpet's blast which loud and shrill
Returns in echo from each hill,
Are borne upon the morning breeze
Which slightly murmers thro' the trees.
And 'midst the camp to open view
The standard of the red and blue,
That flag which in the battle flung
It's shade o'er victory drooping hung
In quiet slumber thro' that hour
When wakes refreshened man and flower.

V.

Like mountain cat to watch the while,
With all his nature, art and guile;
The crafty Pursaul silent lay
In ambush at the dawn of day.
Marking each straggling beam of light;
Which still held contest with the night.
Slowly disclosing tower and steep
And plain where yet the foe-men sleep;
And rugged path which winds before;
That path which he may tread no more.
What! tho' it lead to painful death
Who would refuse to yield his breath
Insullied to the hand that gave,
When he has earned a patriot's grave?
Who, but the man who fears to die
Would hold unhonored still the spy
And vainly seek to hide his shame,
Pretending hatred for a name
To which alone, the brave have claim.
This Pursaud knew and well his heart
Was formed to play a noble part.
His duty to his Chieftain first;
Then let his memory be accurst
By faltering lips, which pallid grow
E'en at the mention of a foe.

VI.

Attentive still his followers pay
Obedience to their leaders sway
Methinks he says it were not wise
For all to don the Fakeer's guise?
Let some assume the rustic boon
Descended from his hill and moon,
And knowledge of the jungle side
May tempt the foe to make him guide.
Then will it be our fault and shame
If he return from whence he came,
Entangled in the deep ravine,
His straggling ranks must pass between
The matchlock's fire and ready brand,
Which deal out death on either hand;
And thus attacked he cannot stand.
I dread not death, I fear not foe,
Nor shall I tremble at the blow,
Which turns to dust this living frame,
And gives to history my name.
And you my friends who forward press
To aid your country in distress,
Shall triumph in some future page
The glory of the present age!
But now farewell, we part to claim
A warrior's mead, a warrior's fame.

VII.

Within the camp a busy trade
So plied beneath the canvass shade
And many a pale nd dusky face
So laughing in that favorite place
Where gey sitor and merry song
Amuse the ever varying throng,
The Gossein and Byragee's cry,
Entreating alms from passers by,
And holy Fakeers come to claim
A tribute in their Prophet's name,
Join in the tumult with the yell,
Of those who come to buy and sell,
One deemed more sacred than the next
Who bore his pennance on his breast
By many a deep and ghastly wound
Attracted true Believers round.
Well pleased to see the man of God,
Submitting to the Chastening rod,
And stiffening while he sung with skill
The purport of his prophet's will.
Ye sons of the Faithful from whence do ye come
With the standard of war, and the roll of the drum.
Ye sons of the faithful where speed ye along,
With the spear and the matchlock, the proud and the strong.
The din of the battle is borne on the blast,
And the sword of revenge from the scabbard is cast,
And the dead and the dying lie heaped on the plain,
While the pale face is red with the blood of the slain
The ranks of the faithful are scattered abroad,
And the Infidel sleeps in the house of their God.
He comes like the Jackall by stealth on his prey
He revels by night and he crouches by day.
And — allah — il allah, the breath of the moon,
Comes tainted and hot from the mangled and torn,
Why will ye provoke the dread wrath of your God
And abandon the path which your forefather's trod
For the sons of the faithful their prophet belie
They head with the Infidel, traitor and spy;
And the swords of their father were wielded in vain,
Since the Mussel man lurks in his enemy's train
Return, nor the vengeance of heaven defy
Return, accursed as a Renegade die.

VIII.

He ceased to speak, surprise and fear
Had brought each straggling listener near.
It was a dangerous game to play
In crowded camp and open day.
For scarce will holy garment save
E'n Fakeer from untimely grave,
Who dares to tamper with the cause,
Which binds the Soldier to his laws.
The keystone of the arch displays
The fabric crumbles to its base.
And discipline that moment dies,
When doubts within it's structure rise.
But there were some who would not brook
Such taunting speech, such scornfull look.
Followers of the holy cross,
Hold Moslem faith as vile as dross,
Nor will they tamely hear their race,
Derided to their very face,
And not a bitter vengeance take
On him who dares their wrath awake,
That Fakeer well deserves to die,
For speach replete with treachery.
So vented human rage and hate,
To seal the hapless Fakeer's fate,
Short space their victim was allowed
To mark the rapture of the crowd,
This moment and the man is free,
The next a struggling captive he,
Before the Chief he proudly stands
No fawning look no quailing eye,
Betray the man afraid to die.
They cannot tell from whence he came,
His country, lineage or name.
Unknown were these, unknown that face,
Nor had that form the saintly grace,
Of Fakeer long inured to fast,
But in an iron frame was cast.
More suited to fatigue and toil,
Of soldier who contends for spoil.
This saw the chief and well he knew.
What desperate men will dare to do.
And tho' before his very eye.
He felt convinced there stood a spy,
Yet would he nor condemn to die,
A living Jurish unproved, unheard,
For treason's deed for treacherous word.

IX.

"It strikes me Fakeer, said the chief,
And vision, but confirms belief.
That Gunput gainst whose fort we go.
Has bribed thee to betray his foe.
Add here assail the Moslem pride,
And draw our ally from our side,
If such it be—'twere better far
Thy peaceful garb had shunned the war.
For all that human flesh can bear,
Of earthly torture be thy share,
Thy quivering limbs shall dek the tree
They reeking heart—be rent from thee,
As warning to the hateful spy,
Who dares to live by treachery."

"Christian! do you think I fear
Or that I hold my life so dear,
As hasten all my future weal.
To shun the death thou'dst make me feel.
Or think'st thou that Believers hold,
Their life at nought for hea then gold,
I tell the chieftain—never stare,
Nor deem the Fakeer's words as air,
That Moslem hold as mortal foe,
Each of the creed of Gunput Row.
And tho' the Christian claims our hate,
T'were better here to link our fate,
Than 'gainst our Prophet's will obey,
The worshippers of stone and clay.
And if I spoke the words of truth,
To teach our vain misguided youth
To walk the path their fathers trod
And look to Allah as their God.
What did I more than Dervise should,
For true Believers future good,
And if I bad the n leave our foe,
This was my bounden task to shew.
I ask not thee to spare my life.
Too long I've lived midst wanton strife.
Nor with the Fakeer meanly crave,
Short respite from a certain grave.
This shattered frame of mine has past
Thro' summers sun and winter's blast
And should this moment be it's last,
It's spirit would but hail the hour,
That frees it from it's Jailor's power,
Then let the men of death draw near
The Fakeer will not shrink from fear"
"Full well I know thou playest a part,
But all thy cunning and thy art,
Can scarce deceive, It were not right
That thou should'st see another light.
Yet wilfully I would not kill,
Nor blood of Sainted Dervise spill.
And tho' I cannot close detect;
I have suspicion that thy sect,
Is not of Fakeer, for thy face
Bespeaks not abstinence and grace,
And yet thy worthless life I spare,
But hark! should ever Fakeer dare
Dissension in our camp to sow,
His headless trunk shall feed the crow.
Begone! a trusty guard convey.
Without our camp—this knave—away.

X.

If by a painful death, tho' brief,
We end a pilgrimage of grief;
It matters not the when or where
We rouse the tiger from his lair:
What shall the wretch who fathers by
With famished look and feverish eye,
Cling fondly to his thickening breath,
And shudder at the name of death,
When every ill and every woe,
That with his very life blood flow
Together in one death shall go?
What come that Fakeer there to brave
A Martyr's death, a Martyrs grave?
Or come he there to wile away
The Moslem from the Christians pay?
Too bold that speech for time or place,
To compass ought but his disgrace,
T'were idle talk, conjecture vain;
Long watch and fast have turned his brain.
The subject of such thoughts with skill
Had well obeyed his Chieftain's will
Twelve hours within that camp he knew,
It's strength the faithless and the true.
Except the leader of the foe
What else had Fakeer there to know,
If feeble head direct the arm,
Whas cause has Gunput for alarm,
If prompt in thought in action clear
Then Gunput thou hast much to fear,
No time for loitering game to play.
To boldly seek and gain a way
To reach the presence,—scan how far.
The chieftain was a man of war,
This was his task—that task was o'er
Nor had he further to explore.

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article in the *Times* of to-day is concocted in a conciliatory wise spirit; and the Tory Peers will do well to listen to the advice and to profit by the suggestions of by far the ablest and most powerful of the Journals attached to the Convervat ve cause. For our parts, we are confident that any disposition to concede on the part of the Lords will be met by a corresponding feeling on the part of the Commons. *Th principle of the Bill must be preserved entire.* There must, as respects them, be no flinching, no concession. *There must be Aldermen for life, all amendments interfering with the true princip e of the Bill must be rejected* but if we get the kernel, we are not of the number of those who sticle about the husk. And provisions of the Bill, which, without trenching on its principles, would make it more agreeable to the liberal section of the Conservatives, we hope they will be adopted. We do, therefore, hope that both Houses will enter on the forthcoming discussion in a conciliatory rational temper, and that all violence and irritation may be avoided. The Liberal Members of the House of Commons will, no doubt, feel it to be their bounden duty to attend on this occasion, and let their grouse enjoy a jubilee, till they are *assured that the principle of the Bill is safe.* We agree with the *Times* in wishing that the leading Conservative Members may also be present. It is well known that Sir R. Peel heartily disapproves of much of the late conduct of the Peers; and it is the duty of the Right Hon. Baronet, occupying, as he deservedly does, a very high station in the country, to attend in his place in the House of Commons and to show to the Peers that he will not abet them in any violent course; and that if they be unwise enough to insist on alterations subversive of the principle of the bill, they need not look, in the House of Commons—*Cour. Aug.* 29.

The appointment of a successor to Lord Auckland, as First Lord of the Admiralty, awaits the issue, it is supposed, of the effect of the proceedings in Parliament, which, it is anticipated, will lead to a dissolution of the present Ministry; and if so, the filling up the vacancy now would lead to dissappointment and trouble hereafter. The Marquis Anglesay was mentioned as likely to fill the situation, but the Marquis is now enjoying his repose at his beautitul seat Beaudesert.—*Herald, Aug.* 29.

We subjoin extracts from the London Journals of Saturday. The Parliamentary business in these papers exhibits nothing of importance in addition to what will be found noticed in a preceed ing column:—

"The Commons, and the Minister too, must now speak out—must vindicate the insulted feelings of the people, unless they wish to see those feelings exasperated to a degree such as never before has been witnessed in this country. We advise the King's Government to place themselves in the front of the people, and to lead them in the contest now going on; otherwise consequences may ensue which all reasonable and good men may have deep cause to regret. The Tories are anxiously expecting anoth r dissolution of the Cabinet. So long as Lord Melbourne sustains his present manly attitude, he may despise his enemies. But one step backward, or even aside from the movement which the people are making, or resolved to make against the Oligarchy, will inevitably lead to his downfal. We speak frankly, as the sincere friends of the present Ministry; and we entreat them, for the sake of the peace, and freedom, and happiness of the country, to deliberate seriously on their position and to put themselves bravely upon that country which is determined to support them, so long as they act with that firmness which they have hitherto shown.—(Chronicle.)—*August* 31.

In the House of Lords on Thursday the bringing up of the report on the Corporations Bill occasioned an animated and singularly amusing debate. The merits of the Bill itself, or of any of its details, naturally enough occupied but little attention, the subject being thoroughly exhausted, Lord Melbourne moved two or three amendments for rescinding the amendments made in the Committee, and upon one, that which provides the continuance in office of aldermen, divided the House. His Lordship was, however, defeated by a majority of 71, the numbers being, for Lord Melbourne's motion 86; against it 160. This apparent increase of the votes on both sides arises from the proxies not being admitted in a committee. We have received the proceedings in both Houses of Parliament to a late hour of Friday night. The Municipal Corporation Bill was read a third time in the House of Lords. The Earl of Winchilsea moved its total rejection, and divided the House on that question, when the numbers were—For passing the Bill, 69—Against it. 5. The measure then passed, and was transmitted to the House of Common. When the Messengers presented the Bill at the bar, and announced that it had been "amended," the whole of the Ministerial benches burst into ironical laughter. As soon as the Messengers had retired, the Chancellor of the Exchequer rose and observed that it would be better to postpone the consideration of the Bill until the amendments of the Lords should be printed and placed in the hands of Members which, he apprehended, might be done on Monday next. When printed, the House would have a fit opportunity of coming to a calm, firm, but resolute decision—(cheers)—as to the amendments proposed by the Lords. Any premature discussion now taken might impede the vigorous action of the House on the regular discussion. Mr. Hume and Mr. O'Connell violently declaimed against the amendments, as destructive of the Bill, and trifling with the strongly-pronounced feeling of the country. The subject then dropped, and the House proceeded to ordinary business.—*Galignani's Messenger, August* 31.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—AUGUST 17.

COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

MR. WALLACE wished for some information from the President of the Board of Control on subject of very considerable interest—the attempted communication with India by Suez. It was proposed that there should be a communication with India by the Red Sea after the first of April, but he believed that there had been a failure in the attempt, and that blame rested in some quarter, where, he would not pretend to say. Notice had been given by the East India Company that the mails of May, June, and July might not be forwarded as expected. For his own part, he feared that the communication by the Euphrates would not succeed, and that we must finally resort to that by Suez and the Red Sea.

Sir J. C. HOBHOUSE said, that with respect to the steam communication with India by the Red Sea, he was sorry to say he believed the Hon. Gentleman's suspicions to be well founded. It had been stated that a steamer was to sail from Bombay on the first July for Suez, but the attempt was twice before made and failed, in consequence of the in-sufficient means employed. The Court of Directors had only last week come to the determination of having two large steam-vessels built on the Bombay station, and he trusted they would be able to avail themselves of them with a view of the navigation of the Red Sea. The reason why this resolution was not sooner come to, depended on what he must term a due regard for the dilapidated finances of the East India Company. With respect to the route by the Euphrates information had recently arrived that the stores had been transported over the hilly country of Syria; but supposing that expedition to succeed he still thought it would be the Company, with the aid of the Government, to take steps for effecting a regular navigation of the Red Sea.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—AUGUST 21.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE SUPPLIES.

On the motion that the House resolve itself into a Committee on the Consolidate Fund Bill.

The CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer rose, and informed the House that, owing to circumstances over which he had no controul, he should be obliged to postpone the proposal of the Approbation Clause in that Bill until next Friday.

Mr. WILKS expressed his gratification at this announcement, as, he said, circumstances might arise soon to render it necessary for the House of Commons to resort to the exercise of its privilege with regard to the voting of Supplies.

Mr. HUME said, that while the great measures now under the consideration of Parliament were in any degree in jeapardy, it was highly important not to pass any clause for the appropriation of the public money. He hoped, even on the day to which this clause was postponed, that it would not be passed until the House saw how the measures passed by the House, and called for by the wishes and wants of the people, should be dealt with in another place. This firm conduct was necessary in the present critical state of the country.

Mr. O'CONNELL said that, until the grievances of the people were relieved, the Constitution of England had placed the remedy to compel that relief, in the hands of the House of Commons,—and that remedy consisted in the refusal of Supplies, so as to render impossible any premeditated system for the perpetuation of abuses. If success should not attend the effort of the House, the people of England would become a set of slaves. Were 200 or 300 individuals, acting irresponsibly, to prevent the redress of the wrongs of a whole people? (Cheers.)

Mr. GLADSTONE protested against the postponement of the vote. He called the conduct of Ministers indecent and indelicate towards the Sovereign.

The CHANCELOR of the Exchequer thought that more justice might be done to political opponents than to apply such phrases to them. He added that the delays occasioned by the House of Lords, and the motives imputed by the Member who spoke last, could only have been meant to raise a clamour against a political party. Ministers owed a duty to the people as well as to the Crown, nor was there any conflicting duty between the citizens of a Free State and its Ministry. The intereats of the people and Crown in such a state, were one and the same. From the expression of those doctrines he would never shrink.—(Loud cheers.)

The remarks of Mr. Gladstone called up two or three Liberal Members, and among the rest Mr. O'Connell, who called his doctrines slavish in the extreme. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. HUME also said that the Hon. Member Mr. (Gladstone) was ignorant of the power and privileges of the House. If he (Mr. Hume) were under the present circumstances of the country to vote for this appropriation clause, he would not be acting satisfactory to his constituents. He believed that the opposite party wanted to get the public purse again into their keeping, for the purpose of making a wrongful use of it. If he had an opportunity (which he was afraid he should not have this session) he would expose the glaring misuse that the late Government had made of the public money during the short time they had been in office. He believed he could show that a treasury minute had been promulgated for the purpose of influencing the late elections—a course directly contrary to act of Parliament. He trusted that Ministers would be firm in withholding the public money at time when it appeared the people were about to be deprived of all the fruits of the session. (Cheers.)

Mr. WILKES said that no discussion that ha ever occurred would be hailed with more satisfaction by the people than this of to-night.

Mr. C. BULLER thought that if ever an occasion called for the exercise of this power by th House of Commons, it was the present state o the country. He trusted that the public mone would be placed in proper hands, and that th rights of the people would be protected agains those, who insolently invaded them. The House would be traitors to let the money out of their hands, unless the redress of the people's grievances were secured. (Hear. hear.)

Mr. EWART observed that the power of withholding the Supplies constituted the peculia defference of the House of Commons.

After some other Members on the Ministeria side had spoken, and Mr. Horace Twiss had delivered a most furious tirade against the Ministry.

Lord J. RUSSELL rose and repudiated the calumnies of Mr. Gladstone, reiterated the sentiment that the Ministers had a duty to perform to the people as well as to the Crown, and professed his belief that those interests could be combined. The House of Commons were met there to represent the people, and to consult their interests, and the House was in full possession of the right of withholding the Supplies. No clamour, no imputations, would induce him to submit to relinquish one into of that undoubted and indefeasible right. It was a right better than any other calculated to secure the honour of the Crown and the greatness of the country. (Hear, hear.) Alluding to the support given to the Ministry by the Liberal party, Lord J. Russell averred his belief that that support was honestly given, and not bought by corruption. (Loud cries of hear.)

(This conversation shortly afterwards dropped, but during the time it lasted, the House was in the greatest state of excitement, and every liberal sentiment which dropped from the Ministers on this most interesting subject was received with enthusiasm by their friends and supporters.)

THE BUDGET.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER—Sir: In my endeavours to discharge my duty of stating to this House, the state of the finances of this country, I shall endeavour to do it as clearly and as briefly as I possibly can: but, Sir, I shall require the utmost extent of indulgence that the House can afford; for there is nothing so dry as a Statement of figures: but as this is the most important of all questions to the country, I hope, that in the midst of these dry calculations; and even altho' the narration of the facts which I am about to lay before the House may be dry, yet, at the same time, as they will shew the state of the financial affairs of the country, I hope the House will extend its indulgence, not to me, but to the subject. Sir, I trust that that will be the case, for the difficulties are much increased upon me by considering that I stand, unfortunately, I may say, succeeding, in whose character, and whose personal manners as well as talents, gave him a peculiar claim upon men of all parties, I mean Lord Althorp. (Hear, hear.) Before I approach the subject, I wish further to call the attention of the House to one cause of difficulty, I have to encounter. It is a difficulty proceeding from a course of which neither the country nor myself, will complain. I mean, Sir, the past reductions in the taxations, for it must be clear that every reduction, renders it more difficult to carry out the principle hereafter. (Hear, hear.) But the difficulty being increased, that increased the merit of carrying further reductions which have been made; and in doing this, I shall confine myself to those made by the administration to which I have the honor to belong; but in justice to other administrations, I shall notice the enormous reductions which have been carried into effect since the peace. (Hear. hear.) I find that the gross amount of the reduction made in the taxation since the year, 1814, which is a fair way of calculating the removal of pressure upon the people, I find that it amounts to no less than forty milions, one hundred and ninety one thousand pounds, approaching actually, within 5 or 6 millions of the amount of the revenue at present. Of that sum £40,191,000, no less than £6,954,000 was a reduction effected by the administration of Lord Grey. In like manner with respect to the reduction of the vote supplies, taking the matter in the fairest way I can take it from the year 1817, down to the present period, on averages of 4 years, from 1818 to 1821, the average shews an annual amount of supplies of £18,872,000. The average of the next 4 years, coming down to the year 1825, shows, an average of £16,721,000. From 1826 to 1829 there was an increase, for it amounted to the sum of £18,003,000. From the year 1830 to the year 1833, the average was reduced to £16,115,000, and in the year 1834, the annual supply amounted to £14,479,000, and in 1835 the supply voted amounts to £14,136,000. So that we have in that interval reduced the supplies voted from a sum of £1,728,8000 which was the average of the first six years, to a sum of £14,136,000, which is the amount of th supply voted this year. Well, Sir, this is not the only difficulty which we have had to contend with because these are the estimates which have been cast upon us by the Right Hon. Gentlemen opposite, and for which they are responsible. But at the same time there have been some votes which were partially thrown upon his estimates, and partially upon mine which, have prevented a still further reduction of the estimates, which, but for this, would have taken place. For instance, the fire which unfortunately destroyed both House of Parliament added £69,700 to the satisfaction given to one class of the Danish claimants, which certainly could not be included in the direct expenditure of any Government for the time being, I may justly estimate at £113,000 Alluding to the partial depression of the agricultural interests, the Right Hon. Gentleman went on to assure the landed gentry, that there was no reduction of taxation which would impart to them half the relief that the silent operation of the new Poor-Law would do. In proof of this he referred to some returns connected with workhouses, and triumphantly appealing to the reduction in the poor-rates, asked the Country Gentlemen whether the repeal of the Malt-tax would have effected half the saving to them that this reduction had done. Though he had no surplus, the appearance of the finances was very flattering to the condition of the country. On plate glass he proposed to reduce the duty from 3d. to 2d. This, he said, would have a material influence on our foreign trade in that article. He mentioned a curious fact connected with reductions, that had been carried considerably lower than the estimate made by Mr. Hume in his memorable speech in 1817. The general resources of the country, he added, were in a most flourishing state, and might defy all foreign aggression; and he referred with much exultation to the late loan effected by Government for compensation to the West India Planters, which had been negotiated on such favourable terms as no other Government could command. The Right Hon. Gedtleman sat down amidst loud cheering.

Mr. Goulburn and several other Hon. Member expressed their satisfaction at the general result of the Right Hon. Gentlemen's statement. Mr. Hume, however, thought the reduction ought to have been carried further: and Mr. Devitts and others were of opinion that the stamp-duty on newspapers should have had the priority of the duties on glass in being reduced. In the House of Lords, Lord Lyndhurst moved an amendment establishing a property qualification for those elected to fill the office of Municipal Counsellors, which was carried, after a warm debate by a majority of 81 against ministers. The relative number of votes being, for the amendment 120, against it 39. The Committee was left sitting.—*Galignani's Messenger, Aug.* 17.

CALCUTTA.

QUININE *versus* AGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BENGAL HURKARU AND CHRONICLE.

SIR,—The great prevalence of ague, especially in places where there may be no medical assistance, and where individuals, of all descriptions, are frequently obliged, during their service, to pass a portion of their time, has induced me to solicit the insertion, in the columns of your paper, of the following short account of an excellent method of taking the Quinine, and hope it will be of service to individuals so circumstanced.

I beg to remain, Sir, yours obediently,
Nov. 1835. (Signed) *W. G. MAXWELL, M. D.*

IT MAY BE PREMISED—

1st. That all who travel much about, or whose duty removes them to a distance from medical aid, should never be without a supply of Quinine, if they wish to escape repeated attacks of Ague.

2d. The Quinine should be taken as soon as possible after the first paroxysm, or after the feverish symptoms have left. Because the period of the second ague fit is quite uncertain.

3d. Quinine, timely administered, renders the second attack of ague comparatively trifling, where it does occur, which is seldom, and the danger also of its changing into a severe type is obviated.

MANNER OF EXHIBITING THE QUININE.

1st. Dissolve one grain of Quinine in two or three tea spoons full of boiling water, add 2 tea spoons full of wine with a small quantity of sugar and spice, and let the whole be drank off while hot.

2d. Let the same dose be repeated every quarter of an hour regularly.

3d. After 6, 8, 10, 12, or 14 doses (varying in different cases) the effects of the Quinine will generally, be perceived in the system, when it may be omitted, as the ague will not return that day.

4th. The Quinine may be repeated the two following days in the same manner; and smaller quantities will be found to answer.

5th. It is highly essential that the dose should be hot.

6th. The kind of spice, and wine, (which should be genuine) may depend on the habits of the individual.

7th. Soups, broths, pishpash, panada, rice, and such like, should be avoided.

8th. A small cup of ginger tea, with a small slice of toast will be sufficient for a meal (if desired) a short while before or after.

9th. The sensible effects of the Quinine vary in different individuals. Generally it gives a perceptible tone to the system, and a feeling of increased muscular energy, and occasions a tingling sensation in the head; particularly in and about the ears: when these are experienced, the individual will know that the Quinine has entered his system, and that he has taken sufficient to keep off the ague fit for that day.

BARK *versus* AGUE.

Having communicated all that appears necessary regarding the exhibition of the Quinine, it would seem that a short notice regarding the best manner of exhibiting the Bark, would be highly useful to those who might not have an opportunity of procuring the Quinine.

METHOD OF ADMINISTRATING THE BARK.

1st. Take 15 grains of Cinchona bark, and mix it up in the same way (as directed with the grain of Quinine), and let the whole be taken off while hot.

2nd. Let the dose be taken regularly (as directed with the Quinine) till the system is affected, and the tingling in the ears is produced, which if the Bark is good will generally happen after 8, 10, 12, or perhaps more doses, varying in different cases.

3rd. The Bark should be repeated twice in the 24 hours, in the above manner for 2 days.

4th. For further information, the above method of taking the Quinine may be consulted.

SUBSIDIARY NOTE.

When opportunity offers, the Bark should be first boiled in the regulated quantity of water. The quantity for the evening can be prepared in the morning; that for the morning, in the evening. Travellers, and others removed from medical aid, would find great convenience from always having a supply of spiced wine, which can be made with cloves, nutmegs, corianders, caraways and cinnamon, bruised, (a desert spoonfull of each to a bottle of Sherry).

W. G. MAXWELL, M. D.

The Shipping Reports, since our last, announced the arrival of the *Hope*, Fleming, from Philadelphia 22d July and Madeira 28th August, and the *Euphrates*, Hannay, from Liverpool 10th August.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

H. M.'s 38th Regiment will embark for England in about a fortnight. The *Herefordshire* is one of the vessels engaged to take the troops.

We understand that several fatal cases of cholera have occurred in H. M. 9th Regiment, now encamped on the plain, south of Fort William, in consequence of which government have given orders to expedite the works at Chinsurah, the removal of that regiment having been delayed until the repairs of the barracks at that place are completed.—*Military Gazette, Dec.* 12.

We understand that Mr. Chinnery of the Police, is about to proceed to England in charge of presents from the Nuwab of Moorshedabad to the King of England.—*Ibid.*

EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR THE MASTERSHIPS OF LA MARTINIERE.

Yesterday was the day fixed for the examination of the candidates for the Materships of La Martiniere. We have seen some of the subjects proposed to the candidates, which have induced some we hear who were candidates for the head Master's office to descend a grade, and others whose ambition had been limited to the lower office to retire altogether. The first thing the candidates were required to do was to give a translation into English and Latin of a passage in the Iliad commencing *Tous d' elath' eiselthon Priamos, &c.* and to supply the Æplic digramma (the double gamma) in the part of the original where it is wanting. Extracts from Lucan and two other authors from the next trial of skill. There the candidates are required to translate into prose or verse and then to explain the respective schools of philosophy to which they belong, naming if they can the works and authors from which they are taken—in what point of view truth may be predicated of either, and which of them approaches nearest to Christianity. The papers are printed for the use of the candidates, who were to send in their answers by 3 o'clock yesterday. The examination was to be resumed to-day. The following explanation of the views of the examiners with respect to the papers proposed, was also handed to the candidates:—

"The papers of the present examination have necessarily been prepared with the view of ascertaining the qualifications of the Candidates for situations requiring very different degrees of attainments. The unavoidable consequence is, that many of the questions will appear difficult to some and many trivial to others, of the gentlemen undergoing examination.

It becomes desirable therefore to explain to those who feel unable to meet all the difficulties involved in some of the papers, that a partial answer, correct as far as it extends, will receive its due estimation, and that no one should abstain from exhibiting the knowledge he possesses from a sense of its incompleteness; and on the other hand to remind those who may think some question hardly worth answering, that our object is to ascertain, not merely amount of knowledge, but capacity for teaching; and that a familar and practical acquaintance with the earliest parts of literature and science is as requisite for this as extended acquirements in their higher portions.

It may be desirable also to mention that the questions are to a certain degree arranged according to subjects; and that it is not therefore to be concluded, where the earlier part of a paper appears difficult, that it will be found so throughout. If the papers are carefully examined, from the beginning to the end, we hope that every one will find enough within his reach to enable us to form estimate of his qualifications.

It would be desirable that those who find themselves able to give to a large proportion of any paper fuller answers than they can satisfactorily develop in the time allotted to it, should confine themselves to a very concise statement in many instances, but enter somewhat fully into the explanation of a few questions which may deserve preference either on account of their own more familiar acquaintance with them, or (where all are equal in this respect) from their belonging to a higher stage of attainment."

Of course the authors of the extracts proposed for translation are not named, the candidates being required to state them.—*Bengal Hurkaru, December* 15.

MADRAS.

Intelligence was received from GENERAL TAYLOR on Monday last, containing a requisition for the reinforcement which Government were on the point of sending to Ganjam a few days ago—The *Louisa*, Captain DeLa-Combe, has been taken up for the purpose of conveying a detachment of the 29th Regiment N. I. We believe there is no other vessel in the roads at the present moment available for this purpose—The *Louisa* is expected to take about 200 Troops, and will sail in all this week.

It is stated also that the Honourable Mr. RUSSELL is about to be again deputed as SPECIAL COMMISSIONER to the Northern Circers—and from the able and satisfactory manner in which the former differences were settled by him, there can be no doubt but his presence will speedily restore tranquillity to the Division.

Mr. Russell will proceed to his destination by land.—*Madras Gazette, December* 16.

AGRA.

JUEPOOR.—The investigation relative to the late unhappy affairs continues, amid an interchange of civilities between the Governor General's Agent and the Regent; the Plot thickens and the public may expect to see soon an eclaircissement given.—*Agra Ukhbar, 12th Dec.*

TONK.—The son of Ameer Khan is endeavouring to effect a moral revolution in his army, by banishing the Alma which attach themselves to his soldiers. The *sewers* he has selected to receive them, are the Company's and Mahratta dominions, where says His Highness, the general prostration of morals will ensure them a warm reception.—*Ibid.*

PESHAWUR.—A second attempt is about to be made to regain this district by the Afghans, arising out of exasperation at the murder of one of the chief Moghul leaders of Peshawur, by No Nihal Singh, under circumstances of peculiar atrocity. The chief had waited on the Sikh to tender his respects, but treachery having been suggested as the real object of the visit, the remorseless Sikh had him butchered with several of his suit. The news of this caused a considerable sensation in Cabool, where a council was immediately assembled to deliberate and do nothing.—*Ibid.*

CASHMEER.—Mr. Vigne had, at the latest accounts penetrated beyond the happy valley and entered a country named "Sakundree, to the northward, where he was received with every attention by the Surdar Ahmud Shah, the chief of a now almost isolated tribe of Afghans.—*Ibid.*

SINDE.—The Sinde chiefs are, it is reported, in treaty, with Timoor Shah, the son of Shoja, whom they propose to raise to the dignity of their head, and convert him into a second King Log.—*Ibid.*

CEYLON

(*From the Colombo Observer, November* 20)

Through the kindness of a friend we have been favoured with the following copy of a letter lately addressed by the Merchants of Colombo to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to the publication of which, as it is an official document, we do not conceive there can be any objection. It treats of the Legislative Council and the Governor's conduct upon this matter, which latter it censures. Any comment on our part would be superfluous, as our opinions on the subject are sufficiently well known.

The Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Sir,—In April 1834, we had the honor to address a Memorial to the Secretary of State on the subject of the Legislative Council of this Island.

We therein complained of unnecessary delay on the part of His Excellency the Governor in carrying into effect the gracious intentions of His Majesty, as ordered in a dispatch under date 20th March 1833.

We had the honor to receive thro' His Excellency the following reply.

Extract from a Letter dated Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo, 27th April 1835.

"The Secretary of State has signified His Majesty's gracious approval of the caution with "which the Governor's proceedings have been regulated in this particular, which approval His "Excellency is directed to intimate duly to the "parties who signed the Memorial, and at the "same time to apprize them that although it will "be his duty under His Majesty's intructions to "suffer as little delay as possible to occur in completing the number of unofficial Members, to that "of which it is the wish of His Majesty that "the Legislative Council should be ultimately composed, yet that His Majesty cannot with that view "relax any of the restrictions which have been imposed on the selection of fit and proper persons "to discharge the high and important functions of "Members of the Legislative Council."

(*Signed*) P. ANSTRUTHER,
Colonial Secretary

We trust it is unnecessary to observe that the His Majesty's answer has caused us deep regret—we have some consolation in knowing that, it may in a great measure be attributed to the representations of His Excellency the Governor, with which we could not be acquainted.

We however feel that we should be wanting in justice to ourselves, and not be discharging our duty to our Sovereign, were we to allow the matter to rest here.

In a Letter from His Excellency the Governor to us, dated Nuwera Ellia, 19th April 1834 (extract from which we annex), he refused to give us any explanation of his reasons for the delay in filling up the Council, on the ground that he was alone responsible to the Secretary of State for the course adopted—Had His Excellency condescended so far as to accede to our request, we should then have been made aware of the proposed plan of amalgamation; and should (foreseeing the certain effects of that plan) have exposed its fully, and endeavoured to repudiate the doctrine of rank in a deliberative assembly, where, in order to obtain the free and unbiassed sentiments of its Members, all should be upon a perfect equality.

From this and the whole tenor of His Excellency's conduct towards us, we can form but one opinion, that the sole cause for delay was his hostility to the introduction of really independent men as Members of the Legislative Council.

You will doubtless, Sir, have been informed by this Government, that in April last offers were made to three Gentlemen of our body, to accept seats in the Legislative Council, all of whom have declined.

The reasons which have been assigned to us by these Gentlemen, for the non acceptance of the proposed seats, have been taken into our mature consideration, and, approving as we do of the motives which actuated them, we feel it incumbent upon us, in order that we may not appear capricious or inconsistent with our former representation to the Secretary of State, or in our conduct towards His Majesty's Colonial Government, now to come forward and express our unanimous opinion

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f the manner in which His Excellency has endeavouredto fill up the Council.

The Legislative Council is, by His Majesty's instructions, to consist of nine official Members, that s to say, nine servants of Government with His Excellency at their head—all to take precedence of the unofficial Members, and of each other according to their rank.

As this is a measure ordered by His Majesty, we abstain from expressing our sentiments upon it, but as to the manner in which His Excellency has endeavoured to fill up the Council with the unofficial Members, we trust we shall be excused for stating our opinions freely.

When His Excellency had obtained His Majesty's permission to pension two Government servants in order to fill uptwo of the Native seats, and selected a Proctor in the Government employ for the third—altho' three seats then remained vacant, and not the slightest probability of his being able to fill them up. His Excellency saw no reason to delay the appointment of these His servants until the Council could be filled up; on the contrary, we know that when two of our body refused to take seats in a Council, where they could be but mere cyphers, His Excellency lost no time in swearing in the three Native Members, so that if any European should ever be induced to take seats, they must come in below those Native Members. Besides which, in the natural course of events, the Merchants would be at the foot of the Council—the Natives being for life—the Merchants of course during their residence in Ceylon.

It is true, His Excellncy had reserved a seat for one of our body, who was then absent from the Colony on account of ill health—but who immediately on his return refused the honor sought to be conferred upon him by His Excellency the Governor.

Looking as the constitution of the Legislature Assemblies in Colonies similarly situated to Ceylon (we allude to the Mauritius and Cape of Good Hope), we cannot find that any difficulties attended their formation, and we feel firmly persuaded that none would have arisen here, had His Excellency received His Majesty's most gracious intentions in a similar spirit to that of the Governors of the Colonies alluded to; but as we have already expressed our opinion—His Excellency's hostility to the measure was apparent from the moment those instructions were received—Instead of filling up the Council as far as he could, he applies to the Home Government for permission to pension native Government Servants—and here we may remark upon the anomaly of pensioning public Servants to qualify them for independent Members—If there services were required, why not have added them to the number of official Members? In this there would have been consistency at least, but in pensioning them, two points are questionable.

1st. If they be so needy, as to require the paltry sum awarded to them, then they are not the independent men required for Legislative Councillors.

2nd. As this pension is of course for life, they can by resigning their seats make room for others, either their friends, or those whom the Governo may wish to provide for, thus rendering a seat in the Council a valuable addition in the eyes of the Natives to the patronage of the Governor.

Before we conclude our observations we will advert to the absurd and long stickled-for doctrine of precedence which would be laughed at in most part of the world—but in Ceylon, the servants of Government have at all times arrogated to themselve a degree of superiority over free and indepen len men unconnected with the Government, and thi would of itself form a sufficient ground for th Merchants refusing to sit in a Council thus constituted, and thereby tacitly assenting to what the consider a monstrous absurdity.

We trust we have fully explained our sentimen upon this subject, and whatever representation H Excellency may be pleased to make regarding u we can only assure you that while we attach litt value to the merely no minal possession of power benefit the Colony, yet for loyalty to our Kin respect for the Colonial Authorities, and a de interest in the welfare and prosperity of th s Island—we yield to none.

We have the honor to remain, Sir,
Your most obedient Servants.

Herefollow the names of the mercantileCom munity

EXTRACT.

"For the *reasons* which induces His Excellency to delay the appointment of the unofficial Members he considers himself exclusively responsible to the Secretary of State, and when the Merchan called upon him in their Resolution of the 19th March to "obviate the necessity of their memorializing the Secretary of State by favourin them with those reasons."—"His Excellency wa compelled to refuse to give the explanation required, from a sense of public duty."

EUROPE.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION BILL.

Lord BROUGHAM said that he had been anxious to address their lordships, not merely on account of the resolution which the noble earl ha moved as an amendment, though that he thought would be fatal to the bill, but he was also anxion to take an early opportunity of saying a word on subject which referred to himself. It was no ligh thing for a man holding the situation which he ha lately the honor to hold to be charged with havin advised and with having put the great seal to commission which was at once illegal and unco stitutional. He was also anxious to redeem th pledge which he had givin to the noble duke, demonstrate the utter groundlessness of th charges. That was the chief reason why he wis ed to take an early opportunity of addressing h lordships in this debate, and certainly that les was not lessened by what had fallen from the noble earl who had just sat down, and had rested his objections to the bill on the ground of its unconstitutional and illegal origin. But first he would address a few words to the amendment of his noble freind opposite, which he thought, if carried, must be fatal to this great measure. Indeed, he thought after the three days' discussion by counsel of the measure; he was going on an unnecessary errand when he attepted to show that the measure was neither illegal nor unconstitutional. The allegation that this commission was illegal amounted to nothing—absolutely to nothing—to no more than nothing. He contended that a compact had been made to the affect, that after having heard counsel, they should at once proceed to discuss the principle of the bill. ("No, no, no.") The bill was to be read a second time *pro forma*, by which no man was to be committed, and then, after hearing counsel, they were to proceed to consider, the principle of the bill. ("No, no.") But now, notwithstanding this arrangement, delay was meditated—it was proposed to hear counsel. The noble earl admitted all that was essentially necessary to establish the principle of the bill, and yet he called for evidence! For what purpose? To show that reform was wanted; that the evils of the present system were manfiold and multitudinous, and that they required correction; and this being the case, they were gravely asked to hear evidence, dragging its needless length along for an indefinite period of time, although from the very statement which prefaced the application for evidence they were given to understand it was unnecessary. ("No, no.") He found that a decree was pronounced against him from very near the judicial seat; noble lords cried "Oh, oh, oh," and therefore he felt bound to show, that no result could take place from hearing evidence except that of spending, or rather misspending, their lorships' time, and frustrating the just hopes of the people of England. The proposition of the noble lord was, that counsel should be called in and admitted to bring in evidence to prove the statements they had made. Now, this would be all every well if the statements of counsel at all touched the foundation of the bill: if they went to show that there were no abuses, as had been alleged; or that thus, the remedy proposed was not the fitting remedy for abuses, supposing they did exist. But these matters were not disputed; neither the abuses, nor the fitness of the remedy, had been disputed. The only object, then, in hearing counsel must be to hear evidence of that which was not disputed. Much weight had been placed upon the inconsistency of hearing counsel in the first instance, and afterwards delcining to hear evidence. But here every thing depended upon the nature of the statement made by counsel. If he heard them say that there were no abuses, that there was not one statement of the commissioners founded in fact, that there were no evils existing, and consequently that nothin, like the remedy proposed was required, then, perhaps, he might be induced, not exactly to listen to the motion of the noble earl, but to attend to the arguments of counsel, and endeavour to meet them as he might. But the noble earl, in common with the noble earl who followed him, admitted the existence of the evil. He allowed that the system was as bad as possible, and declared that he himself was a corporate reformer. He asked noble lords to recollect the statements of counsel, which he understood had made a deep impression on a great number of their lordships. He trusted that he should be able to show that every one of these was either unfounded in law, or else entirely irrelevant to the case. First, however, he would proceed to deal with the argument, that it was perfectly inconsistent with justice and the practice of that house to hear counsel in the first instance, and afterwards refuse to hear the evidence which they tendered. Now their were two very notable cases in which their lordships had heard counsel first, and last afterwards refused to receive the evidence tendered. One was the case of 1747, respecting the [illegible] parishioners. Here was a violent infringement of private rights. There were families in almost every county of England, and most of the ancient towns, who enjoyed some ancient office of trust and dignity, and frequently of emolument. They had not unfrequently, in addition to eminent station, the right of administering justice, criminal as well as civil. His noble friend and countryman near him was hereditary high sheriff of Westmoreland, which was the most precious flower in the coronet of that ancient house. The ancestor of a noble duke then a member of that house had supported his claim at the bar to the office which he hereditarily held. Counsel were heard—but there was no witness, and only one document was put in. Now, here was an instance in which the rights and privileges and vested interests and property of a great number of distinguished persons were swept away at one fell swoop. The other case was in 1807, when it was proposed to abolish the African slave trade. In these days men called it a crime to deal in the sale of human beings, but formerly it was regarded simply as an ancient trade of the country, which was regarded to full protection, if not actually to encouragement; and it was maintained that no friend to the country or its ancient inltitutions would ever once think of putting it down. It was related, that when Dr. Johnson was at Oxford, he gave at that University a toast to the health of the West Indian negroes, and a rebellion among them, and success to that rebellion. But his biographer Boswell, a real Tory, more Oxonian than doctor himself, stated in a note, "My opinion is decidedly the reverse."—In that note Mr. Boswell praised the traffic in very high terms, and protested against the opinion of the individual to whom he subscribed so humbly on ordinary occasions. To proceed, however, in the abolition of this trade, the West India planters, shipowners, and a number of other classes of His Majesty's were directly interested; but, just as on the present occasion, the bill was read a second time *pro forma*—this was on the 4th of July; counsel were then called in, and Sir W. Alexander was heard for the slave-traders of Liverpool, and he claimed to produce evidence, his witnesses being ready, whereupon he was ordered to withdraw, and the application it was decided should be refused. After some debate other counsel were heard, and Mr. Clarke appeared for the dock trustees; concluded by offering to produce evidence, but was declined. Sir T. Plumer and Mr. Dallas were then heard for the West India colonies, and he proposed to call a member of their lordships' house Lord Balcarras, who was lately Governor of Jamaica. But these learned gentlemen were also ordered to withdraw, and Mr. Scarlett, now Lord Abinger was heard for Trinidad, and he, with his characteristic ordinance, seeing the ill fate of former applications, tendered no evidence. The result was, that without hearing evidence the bill had passed through all its stages up to the third reading on the 10th of July. He would next advert to what had been said by counsel with respect to the illegality of the commission. This question, however, did not affect the matter at issue materially. It was admitted [illegible] did exist.—there only consideration should be—was the measure proposed a fitting remedy for these abuses? He now, nevertheless, would maintain the perfect legality of the commission on the authority of a constant uniform series of the best precedents in the best times. He contended that it was constitutional not only as regarded the analogy of constitutional principles, but as respected legality itself. It was constitutional in its concoction in its execution, in its results. Tais he would undertake to demonstrate to any man of ordinary information and ability. Since the revolution more than 20 times the number of commissions had been issued without the authority of an act of Parliament than were sent forth with it. The learned counsel, therefore, who argued upon this matter should have felt that under these circumstances the *onus* of proof lay on him. He therefore marvelled much, not at the doctrines which had been maintained by the counsel at the bar, but at the opinions which were stated to have been given. In fact, he could not have believed that such opinions could have been given by the learned persons in question if he had not seen them in writing. That the counsel who appeared at the bar, and were engaged in courts of equity, should have fallen into a portion of these blunders did not so much astonish him; but that gentlemen who had had the opportunity of frequenting the Court of King's Bench or Common Pleas—that learned gentlemen, gentlemen who by courtesy were styled learned, should not have some little modicom of learning attached to their trade which might prevent them from falling into such palpable errors, and set their names to a doubt on the subject of the legality of this commission, really passed his comprehension. He might observe that the learned counsel had gone very gingerly over the matter. The learned counsel (Mr. Knight) had quoted from the 4th book of Coke's Institutes, in which there was allusion to the statute of the 16th of Edward III. The learned gentleman had found it more convenient to look to the statute. But even on Saturday the learned counsel had read enough to show that the words applied to commissions of a very different nature from that the legality of which lay then under consideration. In the statute the word 'inquiry' meant 'inquisition,' and was of a judicial character. All the other passages which had been read from Coke confirmed the fact that the commissions in contemplation were of a quite different nature from that before them. The statute declared that "commissions of new inquiries should cease, saving inclictments of felonies and trespassers of wools carried out without subsidies, customs &c." As soon as he had ascertained that these municipal commissioners had been exercising powers of confiscation and of judicial inquiry he would be ready to admit that the commission was ilegal and contrary to the statue in that case made and provided. But he must say that commissions of pure inquiry were as old as Harry VII. There was, he remembered, a commission to see if Owen Tudor, who derived under Harry V.'s widow was lineally descended from Cadwallader. The learned counsel had also quoted passages from Hallam. Indeed, counsel had used every means of enforcing their own views: they had attacked the present and the absent, men and measures, the bill before the house, and the Irish Corporation Bill, which was not before the house. They had descanted upon a speech delivered elsewhere upon the authority of what they styled the ordinary sources of intelligence. He did not complain of these things; God forbid that he should anper counsel in their addresses; God forbid that he should do so, especially when they were at that bar where he himself had passed so much of his life. This was one reason why he complained not: he rejoiced that he had been permitted to proceed to the very utmost extremity to which an English advocate in the exercise of his great privileges was allowed to go. Another reason was, that they would have no title to complain of not having been most fairly and most fully heard. Nobody took offence at either side of the house at what they said however irregular, or dull, or repetitive or iterative it might be. But why should attempt to imitate the inimitable? ("Hear," and laughter.) The learned counsel had always prefaced their attacks by a declaration of the utmost possible respect for their lordships, and professing now the utmost possible respect for the counsel, must say that a more absurd and groundless and ridiculous course of argument than that against the legality of the commission he had never known to be taken, even under the most unfortunate circumstances, with the worst case in a forlorn hope. (Laughter.) Hallam and Fox had been quoted. The misapplication—the distortion of facts—the juxta position of things as dissimilar as those mentioned in the commencement of Horace's *Ars Poetica*, had been all resorted to. The learned counsel had spoken of James II. as an amiable and estimable man in the year of grace 1835, and on Lammas-day in the year aforesaid. (Laughter.) But he, and Hallam and Fox, all complained of James's conduct, respecting the corporations. He had issued commissions to regulate the[illegible] This was that of which they complained, and [illegible] there was a commission to regulate corporations [illegible] was the same word in both. Here was [illegible] larity. There was a river at Macedon, a[illegible] at Monmouth. The similarity was only [illegible] existence of the two words. James's co[illegible] went to regulate the corporations itself by seizing their charters, and so on; it did not go to inquire and report, in order that their lordships might regulate them. In James's time all was to be done *ex mero motu* of our serene and sovereign lord the King. Their lordships could not fail to remember the weight that in the course of the argument at the bar was attached to the authority of Mr. Fox: but what did Mr. Fox say? His exclamation was, "Why send such a matter to the judges?" and Sir Charles Wetherell said, "By all means go to the judges." Mr. Fox cried out, "Refer the whole matter to the wisdom of Parliament." Sir Charles Wetherell's entreaty to them was that they should eschew Parliament. Mr. Fox was of opinion that on making a great constitutional change they should come to Parliament; and now the charge made against His Majesty's Government was that they had come to Parliament. That was the grave charge which Mr. Hallam and Mr Fox were brought to support. Before counsel had been heard at the bar, something like a threat had been uttered. The expression was softened down to an "admonition," but there was that in it which bore many of the characteristic of a threat. Scarcely had the cruel pangs which this occasioned him been assuaged in some degree—scarcely had two nights sleep worn the sharp edge of his suffering, when the learned counsel came with the solemn announcement, made in language the most impressive, that the passing of such a bill would operate on him as nothing less than a sentence of banishment. Now he need scarcely inform the house that the bare possibility of such an event as that that learned gentleman should quit the country could not but be regarded by him (Lord Brougham) with the utmost regret, and he assured their lordships that he would willingly do all in his power to mitigate the ferocity of the learned gentleman's resolution, and to bend him from a course so sure to be productive of misery to his friends, and that he said sincerely, and of great loss to his clients, and that he said sincerely also. The question to which he should now address himself was the argument against the bill, founded as it was alleged upon the measure being against constitutional analogy. Of the analogies applicable to such a question the house, he presumed, would agree with him that there could be but two constitutional analogies—those of practice and those of principle. With both of them he proposed to deal. Sir Charles Wetherell argued, and so did Mr. Knight, against the right of the Crown to empower commissioners to administer oaths. For the purpose of showing that the Crown did possess that right it was not in the least necessary to show that persons falsely swearing before such commissioners could be prosecuted for perjury. The Crown might authorize the administration of an oath without its following for necessity that the crime of perjury in the [illegible] sense could be committed. Perjury was the offence of falsely swearing to any thing material to the issue, or a trial; or false swearing might in certain cases be made an offence by statute; but the act of swearing falsely was in all cases at the least a misdemeanor, certainly so in all cases where the administration of the oath was lawfully authorized. It was, as he had said, a misdemeanor, or, as the lawyers would term it, a trifling with an oath. He had said that the Crown did possess the right to empower the administration of oaths. Was there any man possessing the most moderate acquaintance with law who would raise the least doubt as to the existence of such a right? No material ever attempted to deny that the Crown possessed the right to create a new court of law. It was [illegible] no court of equity could be created without an act of Parliament, but a court consisting of judges and jurors might most assuredly be constituted by the power of the Crown, although the House of Commons only could originate a measure for paying the officers and judges of that court. If the Crown authority could call into being the high power of judge and juror, it would be most strange to exclude the Crown from the power of issuing a commission of inquiry. If the larger power of issuing such commission rested in the Crown the existence of the smaller power of administering an oath could hardly be disputed. So much for the analogy of principle; he should now come to that of practice. The unbroken practice of 150 years had, he presumed, sufficiently established the practice. He had himself found between 2 and 300, but from a return since obtained, it appeared that, since 15 there were as many as 57, and only four or five issued under act of Parliament. The house would recollect that Lord Eldon when he held the great seal issued a commission for inquiry into judicial offices; but with reference to that perhaps, it might be found those who might allege that such a commission involved no rights or property. He would undertake in five minutes by the clock to convince any mind, the most prejudiced, that such an argument was without the semblance of foundation. If there were judicial offices in the one case, there were not mayors, capital burgesses, and a variety of other officers in the corporations? But did those officers hold there situations for their own or for the public benefit? Were they not, in point of fact, as strictly public as any judicial situation whatever, or as any situation connected with the courts of justice? In corporate officers the public qualities appertaining to them were plain and evident—open to the observation of all men, while those which belonged privately were incidental, remote, and contingent, not necessary or absolute; the purposes of their existence were primarily public, and they could have no more private property in their offices than any other class of public functionaries. With what consistency could the abolishers of sinecures say that the holder of a sinecure had a freehold in the office? Could Lord Arden, for example, say that the Registership of the Admiralty of right belonged to him as a freehold? inasmuch as all offices are held for the public good the private right would never be considered in any other light than as contingent and incidental. The highest legal authorities had at all times treated the private estates of individuals as a thing wholly different from the feeble, fleeting estate which the free man of a borough held in the town-fields or common rights attaching to a borough, of which he might one day be a member and the next withdrawn from any connexion therewith. Hence, then, he would without hesitation say that the one was quite as open as the other to any species of inquiry which the Crown might be advised to institute. Would the house permit him to bring to their recollection the features of the commission issued in the year 1830, for the purpose of inquiring into the state of the Irish church. That commission was issued during the administration of the noble duke opposite, and the purpose of it was to inquire into the state of parishes and benefices, as well those separate as those where unions had been effected, and the commissioners were directed to report upon the annual value of such benefices, upon the contiguity of the church or chapel, the possibility of dissolving unions, and the sums which each of the Irish parsons paid to his curate. Way, according to the doctrines laid in reference to the municipal corporations' commission, that issued to inquire into the state of the Irish church was the most jacobinical that could by any possibility be imagined. It amounted to nothing less than authorizing the commissioners to send for every one of the Irish parsons, to investigate the income which he enjoyed, and to inquire of him why he did not pay as much to his curate as the act of Parliament required. Would not the house agree with him that inquisitions of that extent far surpassed any such interference with regard to private rights, as took place under the commission for inquiry into municipal corporations.

(*To be Continued.*)

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